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LONG ISLAND

SET HIS DOMINION IN THE SEA I WILL

CALENDAR

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ABRAM NEWKIRK LITTLEJOHN. D.D., LL.D., D.C.L.
FIRST BISHOP OF LONG ISLAND.

Long Island Calendar

For 1902

Legends Myths Stories and Historical Sketches of Long Island

With Many Illustrations

PUBLISHED FOR

THE MID-WINTER FÊTE

"From Colonial America to the United States, its Colonies and Protectorates."

Brooklyn New York.

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Sewanhacky (Island of Shells), or Paumanack,

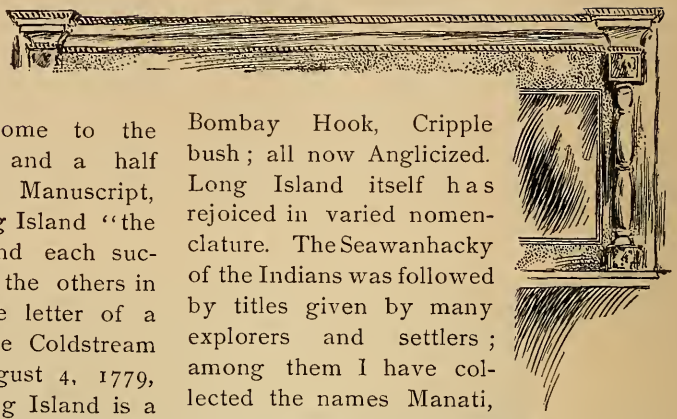
WITH its area of 1,682 square miles and 250 miles of coast line, with its rocky foundation and great boulders, its range of hills 60 miles long, varying from 150 to 384 feet above the sea level, and its little lakes, its wonderful dunes and lagoons, its fifty miles of pine forests extending through the sandy plains, the winter resting place of the eider duck, the little white goose, the great cormorant and the auk, the summer home of the turkey buzzard, the swallow-tailed kite and the fork-tailed fly-catcher; while deer roamed at will through the forests, and whales were being caught off the south coast,—was discovered in 1609, occupied at that time by thirteen or fourteen tribes of Indians—the Canarses, the Rockaways, the Merikokes, the Marsapeagues, the Secatagues and the Patchagues on the south side; the Matinecocs, the Nissaguagues, the Sataukets and the Corchaugs, on the north side; the Shinecocs, the Manhansets and the Montauks, from Canoe Place to Montauk Point. Of these there remain only a few Shinecocs and Montauks.

When the Dutch came they called it Long Island. The Colonial Lesiglature in 1682 called it Nassau. In the Charter granted by James I. in 1620 it was conveyed to the Earl of Stirling under the title of "Island of Meitowax" or Long Island. Breucklyn (Brooklyn), Amersfort (Flatlands), Vlusshingen (Flushing), Rustdorpe (Jamaica), and New Utrecht were founded by the Dutch between 1630 and 1654, while Southhold, the Hamptons, Hempstead, Oyster Bay, Smithtown, Islip, Huntington, etc., were founded by the British between 1640 and 1666. By the Treaty of Westminster it became a regular colony of the Crown in 1674. During the war of American Independence Long Island played a prominent part. The efforts made by Washington to defend it were frustrated by the British under Cornwallis, and it remained in their hands until the close of the contest. Such was its past. Let us consider its present.

The Town of Breucklen having become the City of Brooklyn, is now a Borough of the great City of New York, of which the Mayor is a Brooklyn man. From its Navy

Yard, the most important on the Atlantic coast, go forth the ships and men who help to preserve the integrity of the nation. At Fort Hamilton are the men and guns for the defense of New York Harbor, and the officers who have been stationed here from time to time have made the world ring with their fame. Montauk played a God-given grace to the sick soldiers of the Spanish War. While from Oyster Bay Theodore Roosevelt has gone to the White House to be the President of the United States; and in the centre rises the stately Cathedral of the Incarnation. The whole surface of Long Island is dotted with churches of every denomination. Literature finds a ready response; music finds an answering note. The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences affords opportunities for thousands to be in touch with the grand minds of the world abroad and the world at home. Besides the beautiful old and new homes of the prominent and cultured Long Islanders, the wealthy of New York are building their country houses, yes, almost palaces, here. Artists and literary men are finding picturesque resting places along its shores or among its hills. Manufactories are increasing every day in its busy towns. The oyster industry is immense, the great South Bay alone giving employment to 1,500 fishermen. And amidst these high lights are the soft, cool, restful, low lights of the old inhabitants, where the great wind-mills are still busy grinding the family flour; the whale houses, boats and harpoons are still in active use in the season, while the gray shingled houses and great fire places are found on lands the deeds of which bear record of the transfer from sachem to settler.

The Pearl of New Netherland.



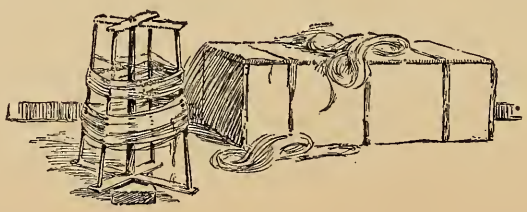
"THE Lange Islandt is the Pearl of Nieuw Nederland," wrote a Dutch traveller home to the Old World two centuries and a half ago. The Du Simistiere Manuscript, written in 1649, called Long Island "the Crown of the Province," and each succeeding chronicler vied with the others in terms of praise until in the letter of a young English officer in the Coldstream Guards, a letter written August 4, 1779, I find this sentence: "Long Island is a beautiful spot; in time of peace it must be a perfect Paradise."

Thus thought travellers and colonists in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and much of that natural beauty still remains to us. Nowhere in America are stronger traces and fuller evidences of colonial days preserved than on Long Island. The very names of towns and localities are rich in historic and linguistic suggestion. Honored family names are often preserved, and traces of bygone social conditions are revealed.

Charming Indian titles speak of the days before the Dutch and English civilization: Jamaica is not named from the West Indian island, but from the word Jameco, or Amiquo, which in the Mohican tongue meant beaver.

The Dutch settlement is marked by such names as Wallabout, Red Hook, Bombay Hook, Cripple bush; all now Anglicized. Long Island itself has rejoiced in varied nomenclature. The Seawanhacky of the Indians was followed by titles given by many explorers and settlers; among them I have collected the names Manati, Sion, Wamponomon, Mohican, Matonwacks, Paumanacke, Isle of Plowden, Isle Sterling, Capo de Olympo, Isle d'Ascencion, Islant de Gebrokne Lant, and in 1693 in the old Dutch Stadt Huys, a bill passed for the calling of Long Island the Island of Nassau; and as it has never been repealed, Nassau is still the legal name of our Island. Bread-and-Cheese Hollow and Dumpling Hollow commemorate traditions of incidents in the life of Richard Smith, "the Bull-Rider," incidents which secured to his descendants the goodly acres of Smithtown; and it is interesting to note that Hollow Brook Road, Suffolk County, over which he rode, is scarcely changed since his day.

Dosoris (Dos-uxoris) keeps green the memory of a richly-dowered and much-loved wife. Sands Point has a charming story of another beloved wife, Sibyl Ray,



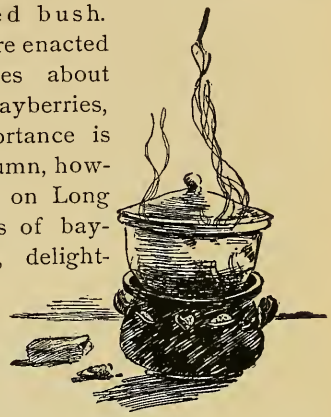
brought thither by her husband, Captain John Sands, two centuries ago; and he planted Virginia locusts in the grounds of the new home of the fair Sibyl, and from these bridal trees have spread everywhere the lovely locust-trees which make such a glory of color and perfume in sunny June in Long Island lanes and by-roads.

A still more unusual mark of colonial life exists in the picturesque hedge-rows seen (in America) only on Long Island, and found chiefly in Suffolk County. They take the place of the stone walls of New England and the rail fences of Virginia and our Western states.

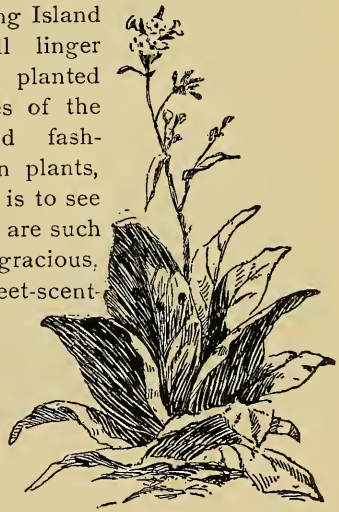
The English settlers of Long Island came from English counties where these hedge-rows were universally made, but where they are now seldom seen. Like many a good old English word and phrase, they have survived longer in the new world than in the old. There is much sentiment in the thought that the custom of making hedge-rows has been perpetuated on Long Island to this day by the descendants of these English gentlemen.

These hedge-rows are made by "plashing" or cutting a row of young trees half-way through the trunk near the ground, and bending them over in the line of the boundary. Wild vines are interlaced among these bent trees, and each year they are "polled," or cut back, until they form an impenetrable "sheep-proof" thicket many feet in thickness. They afford homes to the singing birds so abundant on Long Island, and to many other wild creatures, and the shelter of the rarest wild flowers, "the firstlings of the year." They are a charming feature of Long Island landscape, and wherever you see a row of these "plashed" tree-trunks outlining a road or field, there you have an historical record of great antiquity.

Beach-plum and bay-berry, so much used in colonial times, still grow everywhere. Long Island housewives still make preserves and sweetmeats of the former, and bayberry candles from the berries of the latter named bush. Many laws were enacted in olden times about gathering bayberries, but their importance is past. This autumn, however, I bought on Long Island a gross of bayberry candles, delightfully green in color, and burning with a scent like Oriental incense—a true waft of fragrance from olden times.



In old Long Island gardens still linger the flowers planted by the wives of the colonists—old fashioned garden plants, and good it is to see them. They are such comely, gracious, homely, sweet-scented, smiling things; there can be no pleasanter landmark than an old flowering currant or lilac bush. And no islander is living as old as the splendid old peonies and flower-de-luce. And they have such happy, significant, comfortable, well-wearing old English names, all dating to colonial days.



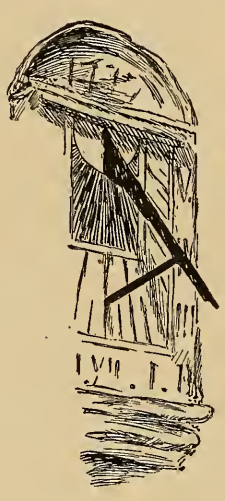
And in these "sweet garden-sides" grow often edgings of ancient box, "breathing," says Dr. Holmes, "the fragrance of eternity." See the noble box at Brecknock

Hall, at Greenport, brought there by a bride a hundred years ago from Smith Manor: the great bitter-sweet box-hedges are high above your head. At Sylvester Manor on Shelter Island is the oldest box in America, brought there in 1656 by Grissel Sylvester. Twenty feet high are these old box-bushes; and the box-edgings of the flower beds are grown so high that they form a maze, in which I saw last summer a party of happy children running and shouting and laughing as they searched for their tea-table set in the centre of the maze.

And in this old garden, as in others on Long Island, stands the old sun-dial—a half-human thing, speaking with the voice of the past. Let us read its motto! Lo! its worn letters tell the story of the Pearl of New Netherland, the story of Long Island; and it is a prophecy as well as a history: "I Mark Only Sunny Hours."

Alice Morse Earle.

November 15, 1901.



At the Court of Spring.

"Tell me, ye pussies, in soft gray gown,
Who is the notable coming to town?
And why do you sit in this satin array,
On the willow bough, by the broad highway,
Patiently waiting the livelong day?"

Sage was the nod of the wise little head.
"We attend at the Court of Spring," she said,
"And we welcome the March wind, shrill and keen,
For is he not herald of our loved queen?"

The wind made this note, as he bent low and kissed her:
"First lady in waiting—the little gray sister."

Harriet De Witt Butler in the Youth's Companion.

Rock Hall.

UP and down Long Island stand some homesteads, landmarks of a bygone time, often fallen into decay, but sometimes, as in Rock Hall, the summer home of the Martin family before the Revolution, still substantial, preserved without remodeling, with gambrel roof and dormer windows framed of stout, well seasoned timbers, which have weathered the storms of over a hundred and fifty years.

The date of the building of Rock Hall is not absolutely certain, but, in an ancient Queens County newspaper of December 29th, 1760, there is an advertisement of a "house for sale near Rock Hall," showing that even then it was a landmark, while as yet New York metaphorically held up its "gates as high as the sky to let King George's troops pass by." Records point to the Honorable Colonel Josiah Martin as builder. Son of a Royal Governor of Antigua, himself President of the Council Board of that Island: Major, then Colonel in the Army, he lived, after his marriage, in the house which he had built about 1730 as a summer home near Rockaway on an estate of six hundred acres. The name Rock Hall no doubt is an abbreviation of Rockaway Hall and the coast in its vicinity is still known to pilots as "Martin's."

Here Josiah Martin lived in unusual style and splendor with a household retinue of twenty negro slaves; and owing to the family connection with Antigua, many of the supplies for the establishment were shipped from that island, the ample cellars and out-buildings testifying to the necessity that existed for numerous places

for storage. Mysterious closets under the eaves are said to have been built to season the bottles of choice vintages, but these nooks and the cock-loft might easily have afforded a splendid hiding place for Tory spies or refugees in the stirring revolutionary days, when all the country side knew that the Martins were English and Tory at heart.

After the death of Josiah in 1778, his son and successor, Dr. Samuel Martin, gave his parole not to oppose the Whigs, and furnished security to the amount of five hundred pounds, a solid sum for those days, even for the aristocratic master of the Hall.

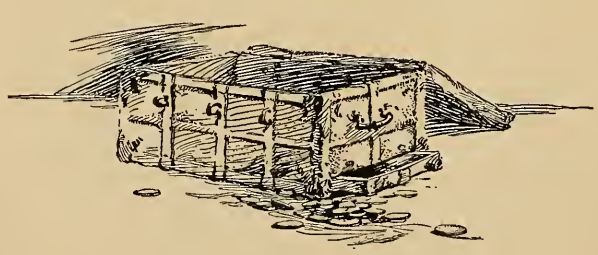
The portraits of Josiah and his wife still hang on the walls, and with them the picture of a grandchild, the daughter of another Josiah, the last Royal Governor of North Carolina, who fled to England at the beginning of the Revolution. The painting by Copley of the pretty little maiden and her dog is still the treasure of the house; originally framed in the wainscoting, it has been taken out for fear of injury from the damp which threatened it with destruction, but hangs in its former place over the wide fireplace where loving hands set it so long ago.

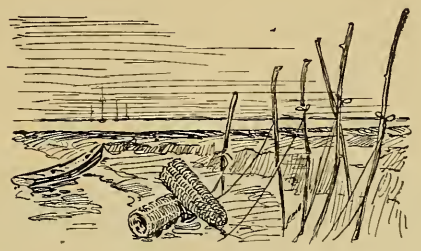
Dr. Samuel Martin was a good Church of England member, and added to his other liberal acts many benefactions to St. George's Church, Hempstead, where he lies buried in the chancel.

He died a bachelor, and the estate went to the heirs of his sisters, none of whom were rich enough to support the state of the Hall, and none of whom seemed to prosper pecuniarily. Years after, Alice Mac Neil, a niece of Samuel, on her death bed presented the family pictures which belonged to her portion, as well as a large piece of quaint needle work of her own fashioning, to some faithful friends and advisers who had aided her in time of adversity.

This ownership may have suggested the expediency of purchasing the property when soon after it came into the market; and it was bought in 1824 by Mr. Thomas Hewlett, whose descendants have held it since as nearly as possible unchanged amid the gradual encroachments of modern environment.

Photographs show but poorly the dignified simplicity of its architecture, the charm of the old garden with its venerable medlar tree, and fail utterly to reproduce the colors of the meadow sloping toward the white beach and the glittering sea.





The Salt Marshes.

There was a light upon the sea that made
Familiar things mysterious, which to teach,
With inarticulate, alluring speech,
The living wind with lisping tongue essayed.
O'er sand and weed and spongy moss I strayed
And lifeless, orient shells, musing on each ;
While casting nets with ever wider reach
A fisher plied his immemorial trade.
A sea bird winged the aerial solitude
Searching the deep for his appointed dole,
Where his wide wandering flocks the ocean feeds ;
And with the day's full orbed strength indued,
At one with all, by all illumed, my soul
Pulsed to the rhythmus of immortal deeds.

PETER MCARTHUR.

Amityville, L. I.

Long Island—A Sketch.

LIKE a huge fish, its head in New York Bay and its great tail stretching far into the Atlantic, Long Island occupies one of the most important places upon the whole of the great sea coast of North America. The fineness of the sand upon its southern shore tells of the fierce struggle it has had in keeping back the hungry ocean, and its many sheltered bays have from the earliest days been harbors of refuge for venturesome mariners.

It is true that in past days these mariners have not always been "pure and without reproach," for nearly every part of the Island has its tale of pirates and of treasure buried in the dark of the moon upon sandy islets.

But to-day from the Shinnecock Hills one may see a peaceful line of Ocean Greyhounds bent only upon honest industry, and which hail the lights of Montauk and Fire Island as beacons to a haven where rest is found from turbulent waves and violent winds.

It is easy for any one who has travelled at all on Long Island to appreciate the attractiveness which it had for the settlers, and it was as early as 1635 that the first deed was given by Governor Van Twiller to Andries Hedden and Wolphert Garretsen for lands at Flatlands. It would seem that even previous to this, in 1625, a single family of French Protestants settled somewhere on the Island in the vicinity of New York, but the first permanent village was that of Brooklyn which was founded in 1636.

Three years later Lyon Gardiner made the first English settlement at Gardiner's Island. In 1640 settlers from New Haven and Wethersfield, finding the climate milder, and the Indians more friendly than those on the mainland, founded Southould in October and Southampton in December. A previous attempt to settle at Great Neck in May of the same year was frustrated by the Dutch, who regarded it as an invasion of their territory. These settlements were under the jurisdiction of New Haven, and so prospered that in 1642 the English had advanced as far west as Oyster Bay.

The first concerted action among the English settlements on Long Island was in 1665, when a convention of delegates from the towns assembled at Hempstead in accordance with a proclamation of Governor Nicolls, "To settle good and known laws within this government for the future and receive your best advice and information at a general meeting."

Other governors were not so willing to act in such a frank way with the settlers, for Lovelace, who was governor in 1667, wrote that his policy was "To lay such taxes upon them as may not give them liberty to entertain any other thoughts but how they shall discharge them."

True to the traditions of the English race these Long Island settlers looked to the sea for their livelihood, and the east end of the Island became an important centre for the speedy clipper ships that were employed in whaling and codfishing and on

which were trained the fearless seamen who robbed England of a great part of her commerce and later fought her so gallantly with the Constitution and the Chesapeake.

Even now there lingers a trace of the old whaling fever at Amagansett, and when some centenarian whale revisits the scene of its childhood boats are manned by men who find exciting sport in what gave fortunes to their fathers.

The laws made and the punishments inflicted in these early days show a very high standard of morality in which the minor crimes were regarded as extremely serious. How many of our communities would care for the enforcing of an early Easthampton law which ordered that whoso slandereth his neighbor should pay £5.00 into the town treasury, or the Southampton law that any person over fourteen years of age who should be convicted of a lie should be liable to be fined five shillings and set in the stocks five hours.

Drunkenness and habitual neglect to attend divine service were very heavily fined, and in 1682 the town court of Huntington fined a man ten shillings for carrying a bag of meal from Oyster Bay to Huntington on the Sabbath, as though the carrying of the bag were not a sufficient punishment in itself.

This brings us to the means of transportation, and it was not until 1704 that the Legislature enacted a law by which three commissioners in each of the counties on the Island were appointed to lay out a road four rods in width from Brooklyn Ferry to Easthampton.

In 1764 the first post route was established through the island and it was called the circuit. The mail was carried on horseback once in two weeks eastward through the north part of the Island, returning along the south shore. Previous to this people on the west end were supposed to receive their mail from New York Post Office and those on the east end from New London.

Even as late as 1835, Furman says, the mail stage left Brooklyn for Easthampton no oftener than once a week, and mail packages were often left and taken at designated places, such as a particular rock or tree.

The first century of Long Island was uneventful save for the fact that Capt. Kidd, the notorious pirate, found Gardiner's Island a convenient depot and repository for his pelf, and the Leisler revolution of 1689.

The French and Indian war did not carry its terrors here as to Deerfield, Springfield and Taunton, but Long Island was well represented in the field by several regiments.

During the Revolutionary war the position of Long Island was extremely unfortunate. The army withdrew on the night of the 29th of August, 1776, almost at the beginning of the war, and, in the October following, the County Committees were forced to revoke all their proceedings and the people generally compelled to swear allegiance to the King.

Under these circumstances the patriots met with much harsh treatment and the sway of the British was undisturbed save by a few expeditions from Connecticut, such as the attack upon Setauket in which three or four hundred men won a signal victory over a detachment of General Howe's army. The expedition of General Parsons and Colonel Meigs, which captured supplies at Sag Harbor in April, 1777; the fight which Major Talmadge had at Smith's Point, Mastic; the action of Major Trescott at Fort Slongo in Smithtown, and the unfortunate attack which the French under Count de Barras made at Lloyd's Neck in 1778.

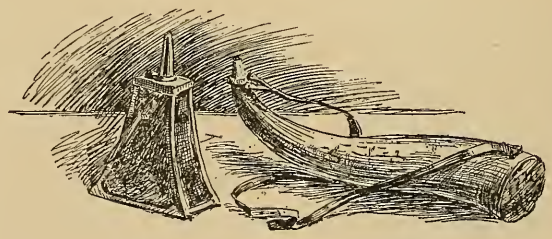
In Brooklyn, Waalebout Bay was the scene of much suffering, and it is estimated that at least eleven thousand American seamen perished in the awful prison ships.

While the hardships endured from the enemy were to be expected, and although it was not the fault of Long Island that it lay beyond the American lines, the State Legislature imposed a tax of £37,000 as a compensation to the other parts of the state for its not having been in a condition to take an active part in the war.

Peace came at last, however, and Long Island prospered until to-day she gives to the nation and to the metropolis their chief magistrates, and has become the site of many industries and the home of many who give to the nation all that is best in science, letters, commerce and art.

As to the future, her dreams are noble, and but a partial realization of them will make her even more notable than now.

God grant to Long Island a fulfillment of this destiny, and that she may ever stand for Independence, for Righteousness, and for Humanity.



Sea Rhythms.

A mist is rising heavy and gray
  Out of the heaving deep;
The subdued southern billows sway
  In a strange phantom sleep.

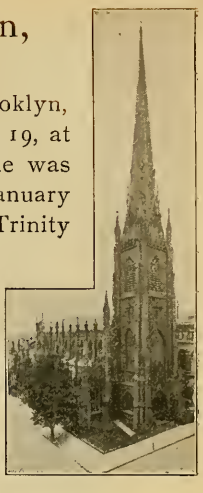
My heart is like the wave this day—
  Would neither laugh nor weep—
Yet the one longing I dreamed away
  Doth a strange vigil keep.

STUART DOUBLEDAY.

Abram Newkirk Littlejohn,

D. D., LL. D., D. C. L.,

Was rector of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, from 1860 to 1868, when, on November 19, at the first Convention of the Diocese, he was elected Bishop of Long Island. On January 27th, 1869 he was consecrated at Holy Trinity by the Right Reverend Horatio Potter, D. D., Bishop of New York, assisted by the Right Reverend William Henry Odenheimer, Bishop of New Jersey, the Right Reverend Arthur Cleveland Coxe, Bishop of Western New York, and the Right Reverend Arthur Harper Clarkson, Missionary Bishop of Nebraska.



By the grace of God his masterly hand and intellectual ability developed the Diocese on such safe lines that its influence is felt throughout the church at large.

In Diocesan Convention, in Missionary Council, in Triennial Convention

and International Conference, he was a tower of strength and enlightenment.

On Saturday, August 3rd, 1901, at the age of seventy-seven, his labors on earth came to their peaceful and well-earned end : the faithful servant entered "into the rest prepared for the saints of the Lord."

Impressive were the funeral services in the Cathedral he loved so well, crowded as it was with the bishops, clergy and laity of this and other Dioceses. The interment took place at the beautiful country Churchyard of All Saints', Great Neck, where he rests by the side of his dearly loved wife. *Requiescat.*

Montauk Point.

THIS "Hither End" of Long Island came into possession of the English settlers after the overthrow of the Montauks by the Narragansetts, in 1661. The forts of that time—180 feet square—are still visible, and enclose many graves. At the head of the Montauk tribe was their great Chief Wyandank, who assumed the title of Sachem of Paumanack. The Long Island tribes were all under the control of and subject to Pag-ga-tat-cut, Sachem of the Manhanset tribe of Shelter Island.

One cannot help wondering just what the "braves" would have thought of the famous lighthouse with its far searching

beacon, or of the busy scenes at Camp Wikoff during the Spanish-American war, when the fever-stricken soldiers were woed back to health by good nursing and good air—or removed to Hospitals and hospitable homes all through Long Island, or laid to rest beneath the sands—as were other brave men two centuries ago.

Among the hospitals which had the privilege of offering aid to the soldiers was St. John's. It was a touching sight to see the brave fever-stricken fellows lifted tenderly from the train and carried directly into the wards, and in order to accommodate a greater number the pews were removed from the Chapel and the cots were arranged there. The Reverend Dr. Bunn, the Rector of the Church Charity Foundation, the Sisters, the Doctors, the Nurses and kind friends did all in their power to alleviate suffering and provide tempting delicacies, with such excellent result that only one soldier died.

The illustration is a faithful picture of this scene which will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it.

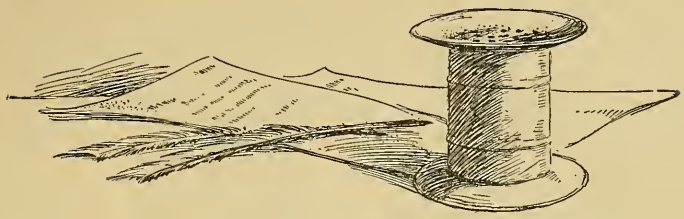
THE Brooklyn Navy Yard, the foremost naval station of the United States, covers over one hundred and forty-five acres and employs over two thousand men. The finest dry dock in the world, costing over two millions of dollars, is located there, and the coming and going of battleship, cruiser and monitor for repairs, reinforcement or report is extremely interesting. Admiral Barker is now in command, having succeeded that brave officer and Christian gentleman, Admiral Philip, whose kindliness was only half expressed in those never-to-be-forgotten words, "Don't cheer, boys, they are dying," when the Spanish ships went down at Santiago.

The British prison ship during the Revolutionary War was stationed on the site of the Navy Yard, and it is known that many thousand died and were buried there. A short time ago the bones were transferred to the "Martyrs' Tomb" in Fort Greene.

FORT La Fayette was built immediately after the war of 1812, and when completed was considered one of the strongholds of New York Bay. During the Civil War Forts La Fayette and Hamilton were used as military prisons, and many are the stories of suffering and misery. Old La Fayette is now used as a magazine and contains enough powder at the present time to destroy the lower portion of New York, if exploded. Many men famous in the war history of the United States have served within its now crumbling walls, among them being General Zachary Taylor, General Winfield Scott, General "Stonewall" Jackson and General Robert E. Lee.

Major Robert Anderson, the famous defender of Fort Sumpter, was for two years commandant of the garrison there.

THE MID-WINTER FETE.



OVER FIFTY YEARS ago the Church Charity Foundation was organized, its charter granted, its constitution and by-laws decided upon, in fact the machinery put in order which was to carry the affectionate care of the Diocese of Long Island to the aged, the orphans, the sick, the blind and the destitute of the Church within its limits. In 1901 we find that the Charity has grown, and that the expenses have grown, but that the growth of support in the parishes has not been commensurate.

The extensive repairs which old buildings require, the withdrawal of the city appropriation, the demands of the Health Board, and modern improvements in methods and means, have increased the mortgage indebtedness until it has become a crippling burden. This burden if removed will find the institution ready to go on with this blessed work and not have a bed or room unoccupied. To this end the parishes were asked to make the Semi-Centennial in 1901 truly a "Jubilee" by contributing the required amount. Not half has been received and the greater portion of that pledged was with the proviso "that the whole must be raised." To assist in completing the good work, the Board of Lady Associate Managers of the Church Charity Foundation, (realizing that among the twenty-two thousand Churchwomen of the Diocese of Long Island, "there are a multitude who desire to help this great charity of the Church, and yet who cannot give money: but are ready to give their time and service in making or doing things which others are willing to pay for," while many would gladly subscribe or influence friends to do so) propose to have a grand "Fête" during the latter part of January and the first part of February, 1902, beginning with a Colonial Reception on January 27th, and ending with a "Musical Evening" the week following. The matter has received the approval of the Bishop of the Diocese and the gentlemen of the Board of Managers of the Church Charity Foundation, and now the co-operation of every parish in the Diocese is earnestly requested either to assume a special committee or to group with several others in the development of an idea, making one united effort to throw off this debt, which if allowed to remain would be a disgrace to the name of the Church, shared by each parish and each member of each parish as long as it stood.

Under the auspices of The Board of Lady Associate Managers of the Church Charity Foundation, assisted by The Co-Workers and the other Churchwomen of the Diocese of Long Island, "From Colonial America to the United States, Its Colonies and Protectorates," A Mid-Winter Fete for the benefit of the Church Charity Foundation of the Diocese of Long Island, will be given at the Academy of Music, the Assembly Rooms, and the Art Asso-

ciation Building, from Monday, January 27th, to Saturday, February 1st, followed by a musical evening on Wednesday, February 5th, 1902.

On Monday evening, January 27th, there wil be a Colonial Reception from nine o'clock to twelve, with interesting Colonial Features. The singing of "America." The flag of thirteen stripes and thirteen stars, made by a granddaughter of Betsey Ross, and unfurled by a lineal descendant of Peter Hercules Wendover, "the Father of the Flag." "The Republican Court," Huntington's famous picture, reproduced in tableaux (many of the lineal and collateral descendants of the men and women represented in the picture having promised to take part.)

The stately minuet and the interesting Sir Roger de Coverly. The supper, with its menu of 1775, and the parchment-like invitation, with its quaintly worded bidding to the feast, promise a charming evening, aside from the fact that the guests will have enviable opportunity to enjoy the Loan Collection of pictures and miniatures.

On Tuesday morning, January 28th, goods of all kinds will be for sale.

The Colonial Dining will be ready for guests ; a feature there will be made of old time southern dishes made by southern cooks brought north for this occasion.

The New England Kitchen will be found a counterpart of the ones of good old times in its arrangement, while the most delicious things to eat will be prepared from recipes which were used a century ago, and have stood the test of time.

The Oldfashioned Garden, with its rows of hollyhocks, its borders of box, its apple blossoms, peonies, daffodils and flowers-de-luce, where the ices, old-fashioned cakes, little sandwiches, and coffee served in blue cups, will make it seem like a glimpse of "long ago."

The "Sea-Corner" of the Long Island Coast, the Merry Quilting Party, the Maine Forest and its sports, the Exhibits of the Twentieth Century Electrical Inventions, the Tea Parties, Lemonade Wells and Soda Fountain will afford entertainment and refreshment, while Toyland will make the children happy.

The decorations done under the personal supervision of Chas. R. Lamb, J. Quincy Ward and John La Farge will be worth seeing. The artificial flowers contributed by every parish as decorations, the quaint costumes, from early times to date, will add to the picturesque effects of the "Artist's Studio," "Ye Olde Booke Shoppe," the "China," and the "Silver and Glass" departments, the "Model Kitchen," the "Dutch Rooms," the "Orange Grove of Southern California," the "Tea Garden of the East," the "Memory Bit" from the old Cabildo in Louisiana, and the suggestion of Evangeline and the Voyageurs of the Mississippi.

A Smoking Room will afford a pleasant lounging place for the gentlemen, while perfumes and dainty toilet articles will be found attractive enough to share a crowd of customers with the Upholstery Department, with its pillows, bags, hanging lamps and divans.

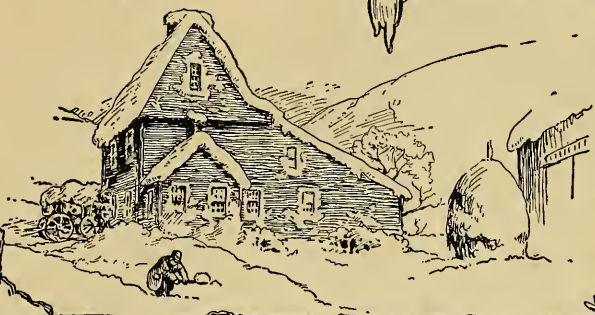
"Mystery" will be sold by the box, and College men and College girls will vie with each other in making certain colors popular.

Flowers and Fruit will satisfy the sense of beauty and taste. A display of Millinery and Gowns, with all the pretty Knick-knacks of "my lady's toilet," will fascinate the fair ones, while "Uncle Sam's" sugar farms will be taxed to provide Sweets and Bon-bons. Housekeepers will rejoice in Cakes and Pastry ready made. There will be an atmosphere of home about the Pantry, where shelves will be laden

1902

"The drifts are hanging by the sill, the eaves, the door;
The hay-stack has become a hill; all covered o'er
The wagon, loaded for the mill the eve before."

Rev. Ralph Hoyt.



JANUARY

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
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5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	F Moon 23d

with pickles, preserves, and catsups. Every want not supplied in the Fancy Department will be certainly satisfied among the "Odds and Ends." Yes, even a "Salem Witch" may be discerned if her haunts are sought after.

Fascinating Baskets will be seen with Traveling Cases of every description. Silver and glass will sparkle and glitter, a "Souvenir Spoon" will prove a "joy forever." Dainty china will remind one of something lacking in the home closet. Nor must we forget the Indians and their embroidery, their laces, and leather goods, some from the far, far West, sent by the red women to help their white sisters, to be paid for with silver, not wampum.

The Long Island Calendar will be for sale, with its pages full of stories and sketches of interesting Long Island, edited by an able staff, while the Orphans' Press will prepare an entertaining little paper each day with many items of the Fête and its people.

Nor will the newspapers be forgotten, a special committee having in charge a Press Room thoroughly equipped and forming a channel for news to the outsider who would otherwise miss the beauties of the Fête.

In addition to this attractive programme, which will continue from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. from Tuesday morning until Saturday night, with an auction at the close, there will be tableaux each evening under the management of the Co-Workers of the different departments of the Church Charity Foundation, and well-known artists will arrange the artistic effects.

On Tuesday evening, January 28th, the Indian Tableaux, in charge of the Senior and Junior Co-Workers of the Home for the Blind.

On Wednesday evening, January 29th, "Pilgrim, Puritan, and Quaker" Tableaux, in charge of the Senior and Junior Co-Workers of St. John's Hospital.

On Thursday evening, January 30th, "Cavalier and Dutch" tableaux, in charge of the Senior and Junior Co-Workers of the Orphanage and the Printing House Committee.

On Friday evening, January 31st, "Plantation Life and Songs," in charge of the Senior and Junior Co-Workers of the Home for the Aged.

On Saturday evening, February 1st, "A Children's Play," in charge of the Sisters' House Co-Workers and Thoughtful Circle.

On Wednesday evening, February 5th, there will be a "Musical Evening" when fine music will be presented at popular prices, the posters will be recalled and exhibited (they are about 1,000 in number, of original design, hand-painted, contributed by the artistic talent of the various parishes), the poster-prizes gained by artists, professional, amateur or junior, will be distributed, and the result of the Mid-winter Fête announced.

To Whom Credit is Due.

The foundation stones of this superstructure were quarried and carved in the parishes, reports being made to a General Chairman of progress and for advice. They are known as the

FINANCE COMMITTEE, General Chairman, Miss Julia Brush, 115 Montague St., Brooklyn. Mr. Frank L. Townsend, 10 Hart St., Brooklyn.

ADVERTISEMENT COMMITTEE, General Chairman, Rev. J. Wharton McMullin, Church Club Rooms, 2 Clinton St., Brooklyn.

Poster Committee, General Chairman, Mr. Thomas McIlvaine, Church Club Rooms, 2 Clinton Street, Brooklyn.

Badge Committee, General Chairman, Mrs. George J. Browne, 14 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn. Tel. 946 Prospect.

Ticket Committee, General Chairman, Mr. Sherman Esselstyn, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn. Hartford Fire Ins. Co.

Storage and Express Committee, General Chairman, Mrs. W. H. Fritchman, 386 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

House Committee, General Chairman, Mrs. W. H. Wendover, 386 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

Entertainment or Hospitality Committee, Mrs. Edwin Beers, 131 Remsen St., Brooklyn, General Chairman. Mrs. C. A. Beldin, Jamaica. Miss Burgess, 53 Remsen St., Brooklyn. Mrs. Samuel Cox, Garden City.

Writing or History Committee, General Chairman, Miss Phebe Van Nostrand, 115 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Acknowledgments are due The Colonial Dames, the Daughters of the Revolution, the Daughters of the American Revolution, The Little Men and Women of Seventy-six and the Sunshine Society, as also to other generous friends whose favors will be later noted at length. They have done, they are doing and will continue to do all in their power to aid, and many others are making kind offers. Committees have been formed among the summer-colonists of Long Island who reside in Manhattan, where the office is in charge of Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, at the Home Bureau, 15 West 42nd St.

It only remains that the Church people of the Diocese send in generous contributions of all kinds and the Fête will be a success.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Management of the Mid-Winter Fête will consist of a General Director, Board of Directors, and a Central Committee composed of a General Chairman from each parish.

All Monies will be in charge of a Finance Committee consisting of the Purser of the Board of Associates and the Treasurer of the Board of Managers of the C. C. F.

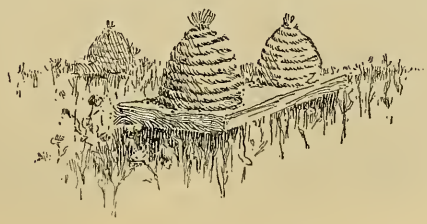
The Restrictions are:—No Raffling. No Chances. No Commission Goods. No General Ticket Mailing. No Extravagance.

Methods of Raising Money:—By Colonial Reception. Sales of Contributed Articles. Admissions. Advertisements and Sale of Calendars. Subscriptions. Reserved seats for Tableaux. Musical Evening.

Parishes having contributions which would be of use in other Departments are asked to kindly communicate with the Chairman of the parishes having the sale of those articles. This will be encouraging, courteous and enabling.

Mrs. J. Eliott Langstaff,
General Director.

19 Seventh Ave.,
Brooklyn.
Telephone, 139 "Prospect."



Views at Oyster Bay,

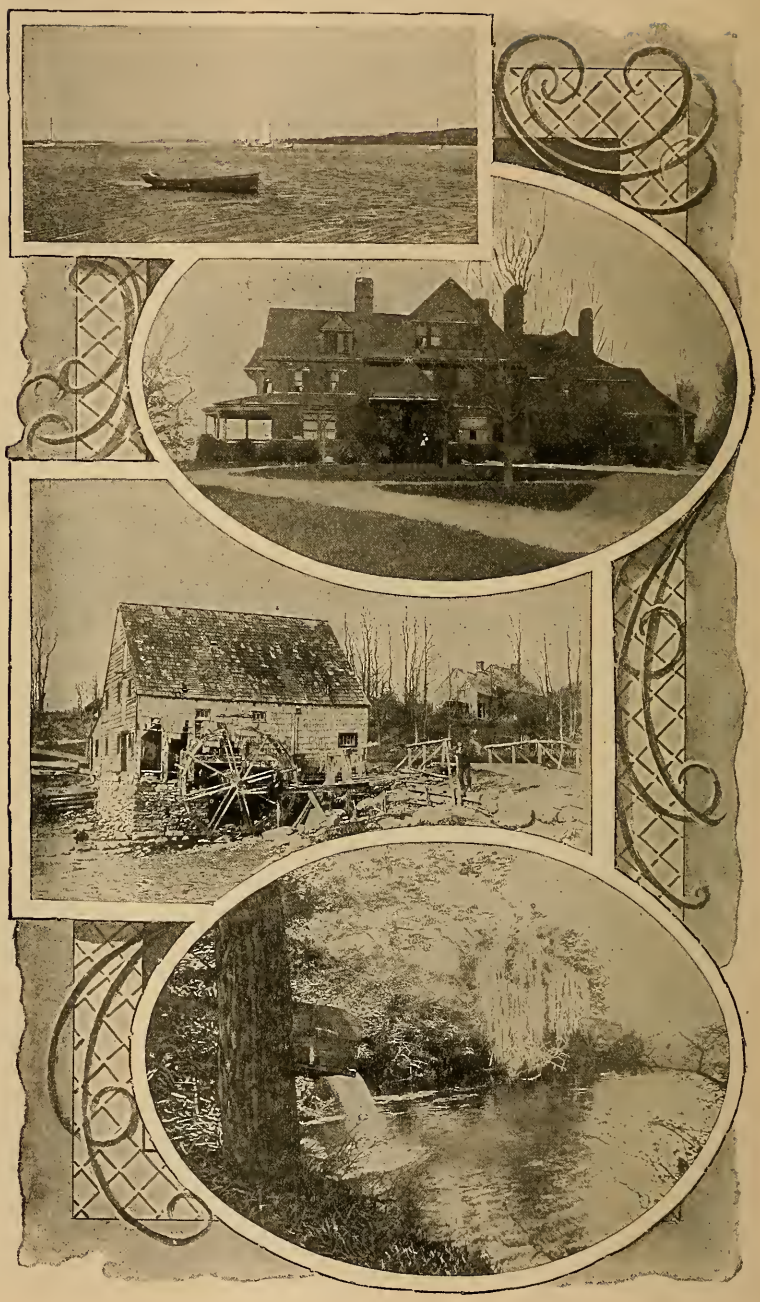
SHOWING RESIDENCE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Not for the silent chief
whom Death
Gently and sedulously
keeps
Within a splendid calm ;
naught mars
His well-worn laurel
where he sleeps.

Rather for him
who newly stands
Half startled on a
slippery height,
Like a strong falcon
which some hand
Unhooded rudely,
whom the light

Floods unforseen,
but who shall prove
A wide-winged strength !
For him we pray :
Give him such wisdom
swift and keen
He shall restore us
Yesterday !

Clinton Dangerfield.



VIEWS AT OYSTER BAY, SHOWING RESIDENCE OF GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT

PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

A Cow-boy at Montauk,

OR HOW PETE CAUGHT A CRAMP.

THE following incident appears among the notes made by the correspondent of the *New York Sun* during the encampment of the summer of 1899:—

For the first time in his life Rattlesnake Pete, one of the crack cowboy members of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, took an ocean bath. About fifty members of the regiment escorted him to the wild sea waves to witness the performance. There was something of a surf rolling in, but Pete, who was not upon record as being afraid of anything on sea or land, opined that no waves like that could rattle him.

"I'll go out further than any of you," he said. "Some of you fellows start in and I'll come after."

Four of the troopers dashed in and plunged, and Pete tripped mincingly after them until he got up to his knees, then stopped and looked uneasily at the white foam pouring in from a surge that had just broken. From beyond the other bathers exhorted him to come on, and shouts from the shore encouraged him. He plodded on a rod further, jumped a baby wave, ducked his head under, and assured his friends that he was all right. They kept urging him to go out further, but the cowboy said he would stay where he was until he got used to the water. Presently, afar out, the other bathers beheld a big comber, frothing at the top, come racing in. Those on shore saw it, too, and with evil design to divert Pete's attention from it, shouted in chorus:

"Hey, Pete!" "Oh, Pete!" "Hi, Rattlesnake; turn around here."

"What's the matter?" answered the bather, turning his face toward the shore.

"How do you like it, Pete?"

"Oh, it's all right. Kinder cold though."

"Why don't you swim out a little?"

"Goin' to in a minute."

By this time the others outside had dived under the breaker, and it was close under the unsuspecting cowboy.

"Look behind you, Pete," yelled the chorus.

Pete looked, and beheld a green mountain with a white top hovering over him, gave a wild shriek and pushed for the shore. Too late!

"There came a burst of thunder sound;
The boy, oh, where was he?"

There came also a burst of thunder mirth from the shore, for amid the foaming swirl where the wave had broken could be seen glimpses of Rattlesnake Pete; now a rampant foot, now a wildly waving arm, now a shining curve. A smaller wave broke and rolled the struggling man to his knees, whence he arose to his feet and stood, with eyes tightly closed and face distorted.

"Say—say—say," he gasped. "Where's the shore? Which way is it? What was it hit me?"

"Not coming in, are you, Pete?" shouted the men on the shore.

"Show me the way in, somebody. Somethin's pullin' at my feet. My eyes are full of water. Wow! There's another."

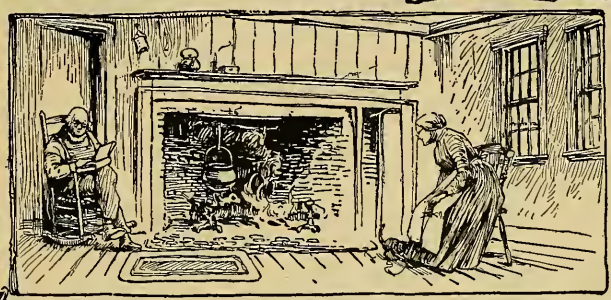
The boom of another big breaker just behind him shook the beach, and on the wash of it, he rolled and whirled well upon the dry sand. He didn't stop going, after regaining his feet, until he had put fifty yards between himself and the water line.

"What's the matter, Pete?" asked the crowd. "Had enough? Ain't scairt, are you?"

"No," said Pete sullenly. "Got a cramp."

1902

"We sat within the farm-house old,
Whose windows looking o'er the bay,
Gave to the sea-breeze, damp and cold,
An easy entrance, night and day."
Longfellow.



FEBRUARY

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Indians of Long Island.

THE aboriginal names of Long Island were Sewanhacky, Wamponomon and Paumanake; and at least two of these signified that it was the land of the wampum. Thus the Indian natives were wealthy, for, like the settlers of California, they supplied the more distant tribes with their medium of exchange. Originally there were thirteen tribes: The Canarsees in Kings County; The Rockaways on the shores of Jamaica Bay; The Merikake and Marsapeaque tribes in the neighborhood of Babylon; The Matinecocks on the North Shore, from Flushing to Fresh Pond; The Nissaquaques from Fresh Pond to Stony Brook; The Setauket tribe from Stony Brook to Wading River: The Corchaug tribe from Wading River to Southold: The Manhansetts at Shelter Island; The Secatang tribe to the west of Patchoque, and the Patchoques to the east as far as South Hampton. The Shinnecock tribe extended from Canoe Place to Montauk and the peninsula was the home of the Montauks.

These tribes were all small. In addition to the warfare that they continually carried on among themselves, they were frequently attacked, probably on account of their wampum, by the stronger tribes from the Mainland.

The confederacy of the Five Nations carried their warfare down the Hudson, crossed to Long Island, subdued the Carnarsee tribe and compelled them to pay an annual tribute of wampum and dried clams. This tribute was discontinued upon the persuasion of the whites and in consequence the Mohawks exterminated the entire tribe.

The other tribes were likewise subject to the Pequots, but the Montauks were supposed to exercise some sort of authority over the entire Island. It was by this authority that the Sachem of the Montauks sold to Lyon Gardiner the territory which constitutes the town of Smithtown. The deeds for Huntington, Lloyd's Neck, etc., were also given by the Montauk chief as Chief of Long Island.

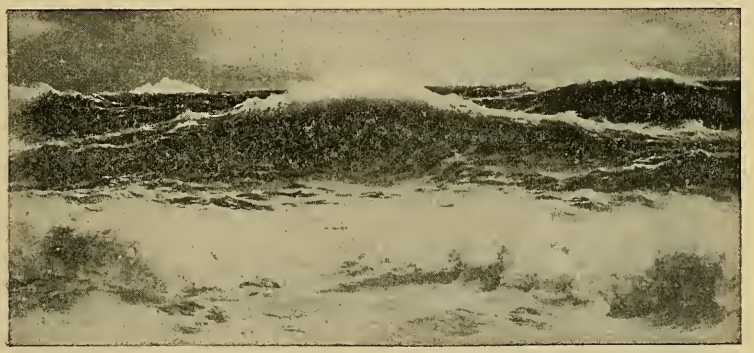
The Pequots were hostile to the settlers of New England, and when the settlers subdued them the Long Island Tribes immediately repaired to the English and sought their friendship, each tribe bringing twenty fathoms of wampum. From this time they paid to the English every year the tribute formerly rendered to the Pequots and when the Narragansetts made war upon the Montauks, Capt. John Young was sent with an armed vessel to protect them.

The only encounter of any seriousness between the whites and the Indians on Long Island was the battle at Fort Neck. A European war between the Dutch and English was in progress and the Dutch offered the Indians arms and incited them to the attack. The trouble was settled by Captain John Underhill, and soon after a systematic disarmament followed, when all weapons and canoes were confiscated.

Numerous laws appear on record which dealt with the Indians: one of the most interesting of which was embodied in the "*Duke's Law*" of 1665, which provided that "No indian shall be permitted to paw paw to the devil in any town in this government."

The later history of Long Island Indians is the same as everywhere: they gradually died out until a reservation was provided for them at South Hampton where the "Last of Montauks" have laid aside forever the tomahawk and smoke the calumet of peace in unity with their white brethren.

"On old Long Island's seagirt shore,
Many an hour I've whiled away."



The Sympathetic Sand Crab.

A maid, a man, a moon-lit sky,
A sea breeze blowing lightly by,
A glistening rock, a silver sea,
A sand crab watching silently.

A look, a word, a blush, a sigh,
A sweet shy glance, a down-cast eye,
A rapturous kiss, a whispered name,
A sand crab overcome with shame.

Another kiss, a long embrace,
A pillowed head, a manly face,
A happy thought: "No one to see!"
A sand crab dancing jigs for glee.

The Bogy of Whale House Point.

IN the early part of the last century a whaling crew, half Indian, had their hut on the beach at a point where the water is deep. They would live there during the season and watch the sea day by day, ready to launch their boats and pull off whenever they saw a whale blow. Their supplies were brought from the north side of the Island, and a watch was set for the signal fires which would tell them to send a boat over when supplies became low. When a light flashed up at night the crew would row across the bay, heading directly for the fire. After they had put the supplies in their boat and were ready to return they would throw sand on the fire and put it out. Soon after a fire would blaze up on the beach to guide them back. In that way Fire Place got its old name. This watch was from the top of Quanch Hill. This was something dreary enough to be evaded, hence it aroused curiosity when Jonas volunteered to watch two consecutive nights. No one knew that he wished to satisfy himself regarding a strange experience of the first night.

Yes, it was there : the sound of the wind in the grass, the beating of the surf, and something more. Farther away—nearer—almost gone—quite gone.

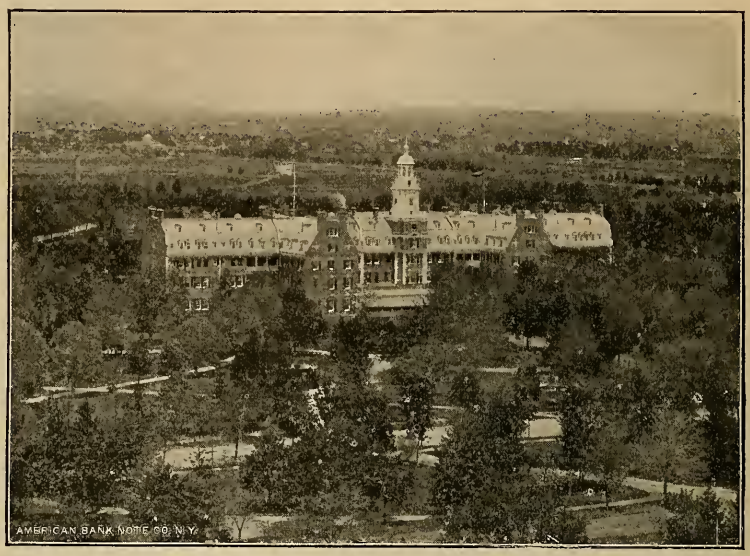
After midnight he started for home, as the signal fire was never lighted after twelve, and it all came again, this time from the other side. The next day a whale was sighted, harpooned but not secured. By a quick movement the monster turned suddenly and struck the boat with his head, breaking it into flinders. All the crew reached shore but the harpooner, who probably became entangled in the line, and was never heard of again. It broke up the whaling for that season. In later years Jonas told why he would never go on watch there again at night.

It has been said that before that awful catastrophe at Old Inlet during the war of 1812, when only one sailor was saved, the same sound was heard for several nights.

Some Facts about our Diocese.

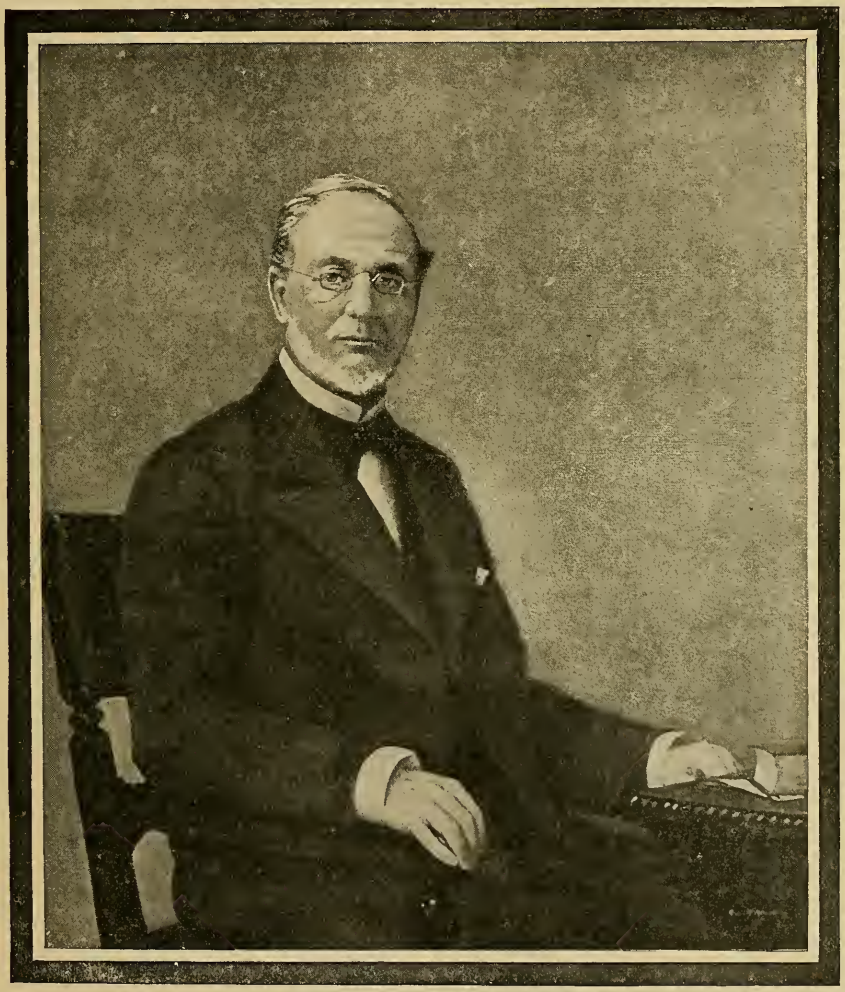
THE diocese of Long Island was organized November 18, 1868. On that day sixty-one of the clergy from Kings, Queens and Suffolk Counties, together with one hundred and eighteen lay delegates from fifty-three parishes, assembled in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, according to the notice issued by Bishop Horatio Potter of New York, who acted under the resolution of the general convention of 1868. Dr. Littlejohn, Rector of the Holy Trinity, was elected Bishop on the following day, November 19. His consecration occurred on Wednesday, the 27th January, 1869, in the church of which the Bishop-elect had been for eight years Rector. A most gratifying growth has marked the flight of these 33 years. At the last regular convention in May, 1901, the clergy numbered 154 and there were 126 churches and missions. At the end of the first year there were reported to the convention, held September 29, 1869, contributions for all purposes to the amount of $285,000. In the convention of 1901 the money raised throughout the diocese for all purposes exceeded $775,000. The diocese has made noble contributions to missionary enterprises, the aggregate offerings for the last year being $65,000, almost equally divided between diocesan and general missions, the work of the Woman's Auxiliary contributing much to this result. The facts as to the Church Charity Foundation are given elsewhere.

Bishop Littlejohn's episcopate will also be memorable from the establishment at Garden City of the cluster of Diocesan Institutions. Some dates may be interesting. It was in September, 1869, that Alexander T. Stewart purchased from the Town of Hempstead for about $400,000 somewhat over 7,000 acres, forming a part of what was known as "The Plains." Not long before his death in 1876, Mr. Stewart had conceived the idea of a great foundation for religion and learning at Garden City. Not long after his death Bishop Littlejohn was invited to lay the corner-stone of a building to serve as a Cathedral for the Diocese of Long Island. This very imposing ceremony occurred on June 28, 1877. In the following autumn the two schools, St. Paul's for Boys and St. Mary's for Girls, were opened, finding temporary quarters in vacant residences on the estate. In the next few years Mrs. Stewart diligently prosecuted building operations, the magnificent structure for St. Paul's School being finished and occupied in 1883, the Bishop's residence in 1884, the Cathedral itself being consecrated in 1885. When shortly after this Mrs. Stewart died, it was stated with authority that she had expended on the Cathedral and Schools and improvements connected therewith, over $2,000,000. The amount of invested funds cannot be less than $1,000,000.



The King Mansion.

THE old King place at Jamaica, now known as the King Manor —was bought by the Hon. Rufus King, for a country home, the quietness of which he seemed to have longed for, after his many years of active life in the service of his country. Mr. King bought the place in 1805, November 20, and in about six months, May 20, 1806, he went there to live. It was his home until his death, April 29, 1827. An old oak tree still stands on the grounds, the acorn of which was planted by Rufus King.



In the brief sketch of the lives of Ex-Governor John A. King and of his son Hon. John A. King, I will use in a great measure the words of the very Rev. E. A. Hoffman, Dean of the General Theological Seminary in New York city, taking them

from his memorial to John Alsop King Jr., who was President of the New York Historical Society at the time of his death.

John Alsop King, eldest son of Rufus King, and father of our late President, was born in New York, January 3, 1788. He was educated chiefly in England, at Harrow School, where he was a class-mate of Lord Byron, and later was sent to finish his schooling at Paris. On his return to New York he studied law, and was admitted to the bar. During the War of 1812 he served as a lieutenant of cavalry, and is described as being, in his military capacity, a remarkable disciplinarian, and commanding a troop composed almost exclusively of young men from the leading families, as fine a body of men as ever paraded the streets of New York.

He married, January 3, 1810, Mary, daughter of Cornelius and Elizabeth Elmendorf Ray.

He was elected a member of the New York Legislature in 1819, and was subsequently re-elected several times, resigning his place in the State Senate in 1825 to accompany his father to the Court of St. James as Secretary of the Legation, and remaining in England as *Charge d' Affaires*, when his father was compelled on account of ill-health to return to America. In 1849 he was elected by the Whig party to Congress, where he opposed the Fugitive Slave Law very strongly, and advocated the admission of California as a free State; he was also a warm supporter of General Fremont at the Philadelphia Convention of 1856. In this year he was elected Governor of the State of New York, giving during his term of office particular attention to educational matters and to internal reforms. He declined a re-nomination, and in 1859 retired to private life; but consented in 1861, at the urgent request of Governor Morgan, to leave his seclusion to become a member of the Peace Convention.

His later years were spent at the Manor House in Jamaica, which he had occupied since the death of his father in 1827. Here he entertained many of the political and literary celebrities of the day. He is said to have devoted much time and money to beautifying the grounds, and many of the fine old trees between the house and the street were planted by him. He was a prominent member of the Episcopal Church, and eminent in its councils, and was justly esteemed by all who knew him. He died at Jamaica, July 7, 1867.

John Alsop King Jr., the second son of Governor John Alsop King, was born at Jamaica, Long Island, on July 14th, 1817. His early years were passed at Jamaica, where he was educated at the classical school of Dr. Louis E. A. Eigenbrodt. At fifteen he entered Harvard College, in the Sophomore class, and graduated in 1835. He was married in 1839, to Mary Colden Rhinelander, the only daughter of Philip Rhinelander of New York. In 1854 Mr. King bought a beautiful point of land on Long Island Sound, where he lived for the remainder of his life. He was a member of the Agricultural Society in Queens County, and always took a deep interest in all the affairs of his neighborhood, both political and religious. His first public appointment was as Presidential Elector in 1872. Later he was elected to the State Senate where he served honorably and well. Other positions of trust were also committed to his care. As he grew older he withdrew from an active political life, though he *never* ceased to take a deep interest in all that concerned the life and welfare of his country. His last active duty performed was to go from New York out to Great Neck, to cast his vote on Election Day, last November, 1900,

though even then he was far from well. He held many responsible positions in his Diocese, Long Island. He was one of the Board of Managers of General Missions, and a Trustee of the General Theological Seminary. Mr. King was a deputy to eight (8) successive General Conventions of the church, and for many years a Delegate to the Long Island Diocesan Convention. He was the Senior Warden in his church, All Saints, Great Neck, where he was beloved and honored by his Rector, and by the whole community in which he lived. The Dean has truly said:

"This is but an imperfect summary of the many good deeds of our friend's busy and well-spent life. It reveals a man of marked manliness of character, with a singularly sweet and loving disposition. Holding decided views, conscientiously maintained, on questions which came before him, they were not put forward without a due regard for those who differed from him. Notwithstanding the multiplicity of works in which he engaged, they were always accompanied with such modesty and reticence that few even of his intimate friends were aware of the energy and punctuality with which he devoted himself to duties which he voluntarily assumed for the good of others. Of all the boards and committees of which he was a member he was never absent from a meeting, unless prevented by other imperative duties. For twenty years it has been my privilege to sit beside him in the Board of Managers of our Missionary Society. In all that time I have been a constant observer of the careful and conscientious manner in which he discharged its important responsibilities. In addition to all these public duties, how many days and hours he devoted to personal acts of kindness will never be known until that day when their recipients will rise up and call him blessed. His heart and his head were always open to every appeal of suffering and want."

The word of his own Bishop and friend must close this sketch of Mr. King's life. Bishop Littlejohn wrote of him: "Manners with him was a phase of morals. Courtesy and politeness were in his view only other names for benevolence in small things. He not only believed in saying what is true and doing what is right, but in saying and doing it with kindly regard to the feelings and circumstances of others. His gracious affability was more than a sentiment, because it stood for the dignity of a principle."

One word more, in memory of another member of this family, well known in this Diocese and well loved—Miss Cornelia King. She is so lovingly kept in the hearts of her Co-Workers and her friends that her name will recall memories of kindnesses, of sound judgment given and used in her many good works, of unfailing interest in everything, and of sympathy given without stint to those in sorrow or trouble. She was generous, true to her friends, and, like her brother, loyal to her Country.

M. R. K.

Mystery of the Money Ship.

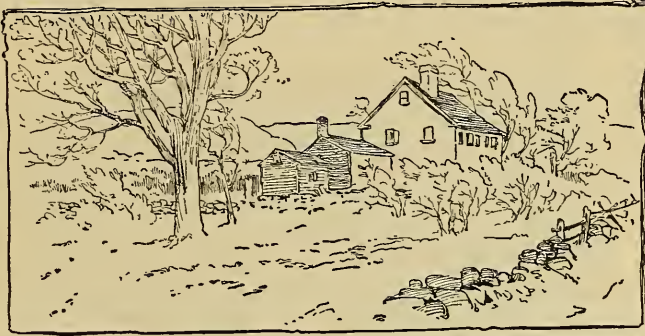
THE Money Ship, which we are told came ashore at Southampton through treachery, has always remained a mystery. Whether an English merchant man, a Spanish pirate, or a galleon sailing from the Spanish Main to old Spain, will always be unknown. Spanish money was constantly being found, and the hope of finding it sprang up in every man's mind. All that is known is Captain Terry's story of how in the early part of the past century the vessel hove to at Montauk Point, and set ashore a man on a June Sunday and then sailed out again. He set out at a brisk pace along Napeague Beach, reaching Amagansette at dusk. He was such an unpleasant looking customer that lodgings were repeatedly refused him, and where he passed the night is not known, but at East Hampton and at South Hampton he was seen and commented upon. Who the cruel looking stranger was, and what his errand and where he went, were matters of speculation for many days.

At one of the villages where the Great South Bay widens out, he was boated across to Fire Island Beach. Here he lighted his signal. In the meantime a violent storm had arisen and the sea was furious, and the precious rascals who had expected to escape with all the treasure, leaving a scuttled ship to tell no tales, were cast helpless upon the shore, weighted to death by the gold hidden in their belts, and only three escaped. With no sense of mercy or honor they rifled their rascally comrades, and burying the treasure fled the country to avoid the arrest which their suspicious spending of money brought upon them, and some say never returned for their ill-gotten booty.

1902

"The warring hosts of Winter and of Spring
Are hurtling o'er the plains;
All night I heard their battle-clarions ring
And jar the window panes."

C.P. Cranch.



MARCH

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
L Quar 2d	N Moon 9th	F Quar 16th	F Moon 23d			1
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16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23/30	24/31	25	26	27	28	29

The New York Life Insurance Company

346 BROADWAY NEW YORK

JOHN A. McCALL, President.

1.—A COMPANY Purely Mutual.

2.—A POLICY without Restrictions.

3.—A POLICY with every Privilege—

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(4.) Incontestable from date of issue;
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(6.) Options in settlement;
(7.) Privilege of changing beneficiary and method of payment.

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THAT'S THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY AND ITS PEERLESS ACCUMULATION POLICY.
What Does It Mean To You?

"Dosoris."

AT the extreme north of Glen Cove, its water frontage facing the Connecticut shore, is a large tract of land still called "Dosoris," as named by the Rev. Benjamin Woolsey when he received it with his wife Abigal Taylor as her portion. The Latin *Dos uxoris*—meaning "wife's dower." The dower included both East and West Island, the latter famous as the country home of Chas. A. Dana and for his world-renowned collection of plants and trees.

Between Lattingtown and the road leading to the Islands are the two burial places where lie the earlier and later Woolseys, ancestors of Yale College's famous Presidents. The Rev. Benjamin is mentioned in early L. I. records as having a short and troubled parish ministration in Jamaica, L. I., after his graduation from Yale, and that, being an independent student and probationer, he preached in the Episcopal Church here, and refused to enter into any of the antagonistic discussions between the Quakers, Presbyterians and Episcopalians. After he had established his home at Dosoris he became active in parish work, though his church was so far as Hempstead, where he held services every Sunday, riding thither on horseback. Dosoris Lane was then indeed a lane, the sides flanked by overspreading trees, poplars and oaks, making a beautiful avenue of the old lane until the meadow lands, east and west, became residential property, and it is now like any other country road leading to handsome estates and which has become a popular driveway. The old Woolsey house, slightly modernized, has been in possession of many generations of the present owners, and during the ownership of the late George Price men of world wide fame were entertained as his guests. Treasures of the old house now in existence are handsome specimens of colonial

furniture, and a beautiful portrait of Washington by Rembrandt Peale, his first copy of his original painting for which Washington sat. The right hand doorway of the wide long hall is where the marauders of the Revolutionary war, called Whaleboat men, (because they infested L. I. sound, making raids on both shores in whaleboats) attempted to hang Gen. Nathaniel Coles. He was of gigantic stature, his would be executioners too clumsy, and rescue was at hand before any successful attempt could be made. On either side of the entrance door are two columns once in the palace of the Cæsars, brought from Egypt when the Central Park obelisk was transported under Capt. Gorringe's command, Frank Price having been with Gorringe on the expedition.

G. M. Clapham.

"I will set His Dominion in the Seas."

God's spirit moved upon the waters deep
And woke Creation from primeval sleep.
And by the flame and frost, the wind and wave,
To man a world of wondrous beauty gave.

When tyrants' law had brought his kingdom low
And dealt to conscience and to good its blow,
He led the faithful safely o'er the sea
And gave them here, a country to be free.

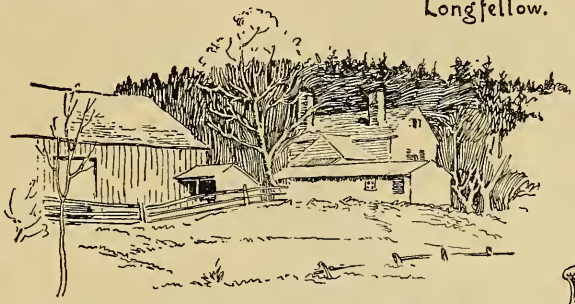
For evermore upon Long Island's shore
May God his gifts of love and blessing pour,
And grant the Church, his kingdom upon earth,
To bear its witness to the Saviour's birth.

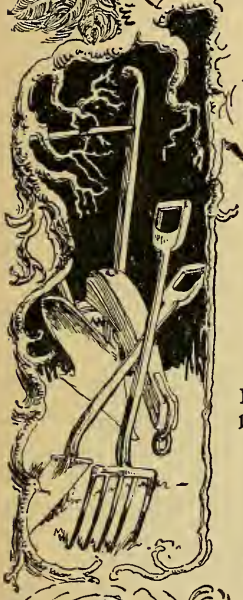
Grant that both priest and prelate may unite
With laymen in the ever noble fight,
Until the Church on earth may win its strife
And pass the gateway to eternal life.

Thanksgiving Day, 1901. F. V. C.

1902

"Each man's chimney is his Golden Milestone.
Is the central point, from which he measures every distance
Through the gateways of the world around him."
Longfellow.





APRIL

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20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30		F Quar 15th	F Moon 22d

Leaves from the Diary of a Right Whale.

JULY 4, ARTIC SEA. Holding my ear down to the ice to-day, I heard much noise of explosions, both the boom of great guns and the racket of Chinese crackers. Then I remembered that this is the day when the Americans proclaim themselves the biggest toad in the puddle of the world. I suppose most of them believe it.

This reminded me that I had not been down that way since Capt. Josh Edwards and his crew killed my brother, off the coast of Amagansett, seven years ago. My brother's dear skeleton is now exhibited in a Philadelphia museum, and the bone from that generous mouth of his, which never uttered a word of unkindness to me, is in the corsets of a thousand American belles and heiresses.

I think I'll stroll down that way, loaf about that same coast, and perhaps I can tempt them to come out and try it on me. I know their tricks and their manners pretty well now, and if I am as smart as my mother told me I was the day I was six months old and whaled a saucy walrus who showed his teeth too much, I ought to be able to get a whack at Capt. Josh's boat that will convert it into driftwood and send him and his crew to the moon or to the bottom.

July 11. Passed two expeditions, one in the morning and one in the afternoon, one commanded by Lieut. Peary, and the other by a German whose name I can not pronounce or spell. I never was a good German scholar, though I know a little Finnish. They are going in search of the North Pole, and each expects to hang his hat on it. Perhaps the Yankee also intends to plant a hill of beans at its foot. But they never will get there—at least, not with their boats or sledges or balloons. I could tell them how to do it, but they have not asked me. I suppose they don't think much of cetacean wisdom. There is no reason why a whale should not be domesticated and saddled as well as an elephant. There's my uncle, Bonaparte Blubberly, a hundred and thirty-five feet long and two hundred and twenty years old, one of the kindliest and most accommodating fellows in the whole Arctic world. If they would only catch him and treat him humanely, they might put a pavilion on his back like those they have on elephants, and ride as if they were in a palace car on the Long Island Railroad. And as there are seven harpoons still sticking in him (some of them dating from the Seventeenth Century), they would find them handy for fastening the pavilion. He could take them straight to the North Pole, for he goes there about twice a year to rub against it and scrape off the barnacles that have fastened on him.

July 28. That land off to starboard must be Nantucket. How dreadfully it smells of stale oil! I suppose the inhabitants do all they can to preserve that odor, because it is the only proof of their former greatness and prosperity. Seems to me it is in poor taste, certainly in poor smell, to be forever blowing about what used to be. Let me hurry past.

August 2. There is the "old Long Island sea-girt shore," as the poet puts it, where "many an hour I've whaled away." Montauk, Napeague, Amagansett! That is my objective point. Here let me spout my best and attract the attention of my brother's murderers. There goes the weft, as they call it, the red rag, up to the peak of Capt. Gabe Edward's house. That means they have discovered me. Now I hear the church bell. That says, "Good citizens, hurry down to the beach, and you may soon wade to the knees in the

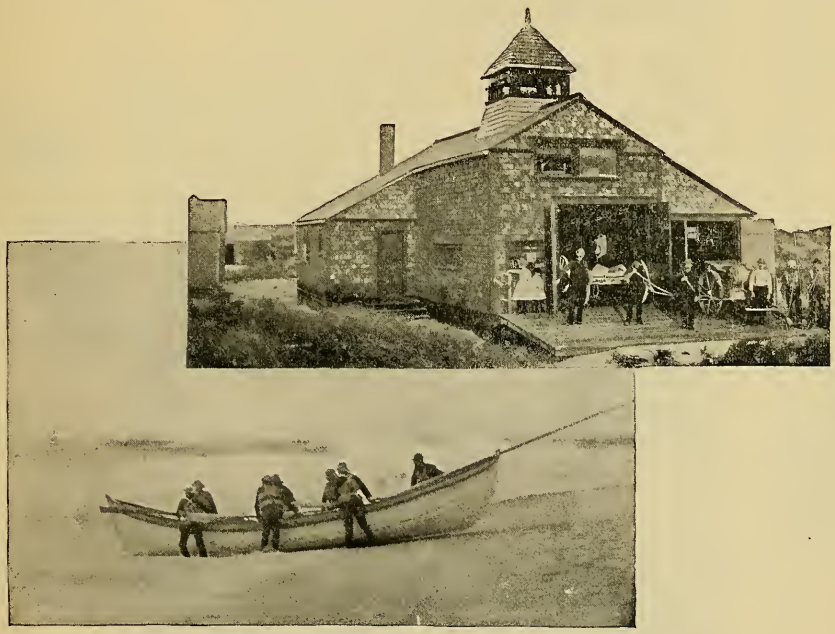
rich blubber of a right whale and bring home his bone to your wives and sisters and their dress-makers." Here they come! men, women and children—down the road, through the fields, over the fences, any way to get to the beach, some on foot, some a-horse-back, some in wagons, and some on a kind of a thing I never saw before, with two wheels and no body. There is Capt. Josh in the lead, followed closely by two of his sons and Abe Ditmars, and only a few fathoms behind are Capt. Jesse and two men from the Life Saving station, and then all the rest in a crowd.

Now the doors of that blood-red boat-house fly open with a bang, like the Temple of Janus, and out comes a boat. They throw in the ropes, the oars and the harpoon, and slide it down to the surf. Two minutes of tugging, and they are fairly at sea. And there come four other boats just like it.

Now, boys, the fun begins. I am a log, I am, just lying here on the water for any fellow to tow ashore and chop up. Come on, Josh! but be careful not to get your feet wet and catch cold. When you are within half a boat's length of my tail, perhaps I shall suddenly become something quite different from a log. Did you ever hear of marine dynamite?

Swish! what's that, a pin-prick, or a swordfish? Hello! Josh has struck his harpoon into me. Now I must make a sprint and tow him down into the Gulf Stream. Here we go, a mile and a quarter a minute! And the trembling nerves of the green men in the boat, three in a crew of eight—send their vibrations along the line to me, as if it were a telephone. I am sorry for them, but I would like to have my revenge on Josh.

What's this? harpoon pulled out! Ah, Josh, you don't strike so surely and

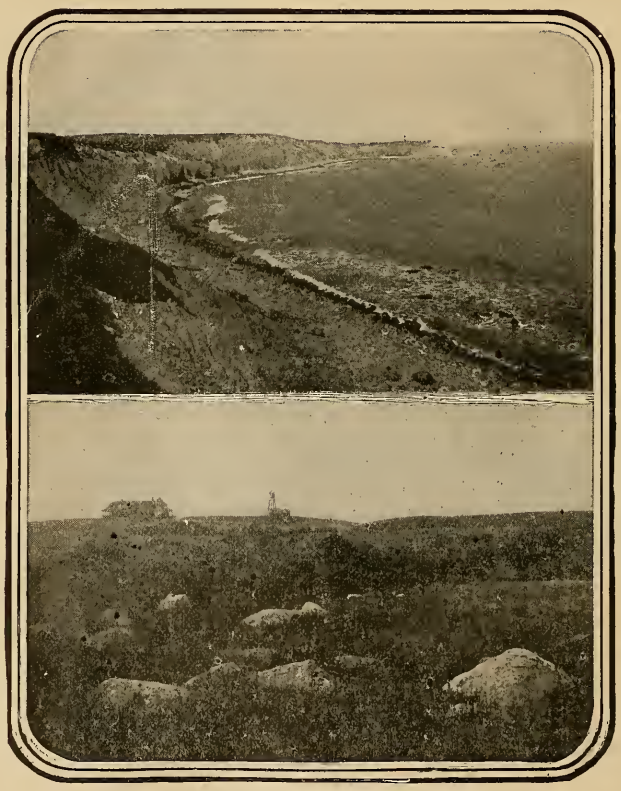


LIFE SAVING STATION.

strongly as you did when my poor brother visited this inhospitable coast. But I have had enough of you, and I am off for a more congenial clime. Good bye! I can't stop to grease your boots and your wagon-wheels this time.

As Mrs. Langstaff wants a contribution from me, to assist her benevolent enterprise, I will send her this by my friend Rossiter Johnson, the only person on the shore that day who sympathized with me when I was beset by five boat-loads of blubber-thirsty men.

My niece, a bright little whaless, remarks that "it is well enough to print this piece, but it ought to be spouted."

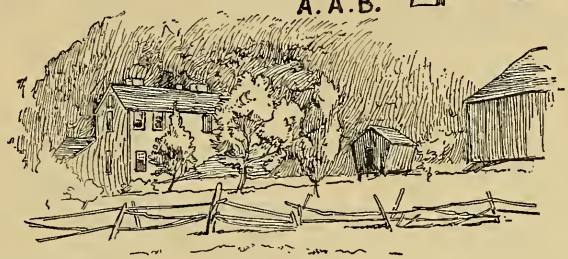


MONTAUK.

1902

"A spacious mansion, plain and old,
A true New England home,
Upon whose roof-trees ample slopes
A century's frosts have come."

A. A. B.



MAY

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11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

James McCreery & Co.

PARIS LINGERIE.

Imported for the present season forms an extensive stock of Petticoats, Chemises, Drawers, Corset Covers, Night Gowns and Silk Sacques.

These are made of finest materials and trimmed with laces and embroideries in all the latest,—and many exclusive,—designs;—

suitable for Trousseaux.

Separate garments or complete outfits are made to order in work-rooms on the premises.

Monograms and crests embroidered to order.

Excellence of fit, workmanship and finish guaranteed.

Latest models in Imported Silk Skirts.

James McCreery & Co.,

TWENTY-THIRD STREET.

Roslyn.

ROSLYN, at the head of Hempstead Harbor, on the north shore of Long Island, is one of the villages fortunate enough to have kept inviolate many of its interesting landmarks of the past. Hidden away in the back lots of the Skillman farm, not far from the railroad, and a short distance from the marble palace on Harbor Hill, is a rude pile of stones, the remains of a fire-place the Hessians used while encamped here. The old Skillman house, beautifully kept, standing on a bit of a hill overlooking the cross roads of the village center, is as finely sentinelled by gigantic box as its older neighbor across the dam, the Bogart house; this latter brought periodically forward in the newspaper world, as the halting place where General Washington breakfasted on the way to New York when he made his famous trip over the island in a quaint old barouche drawn by four white horses. A few years ago there was a group of little old houses on the slope opposite the Bogart house, the last to give way for smart tenement houses and most interesting from the fact, that it had been prominent in the village history as an Inn, and later as the Miller house. Its public room, a by no means large one, served for such entertainments as travelling shows gave, and was considered ample enough to hold such sight-seers as the small population was likely to produce. Mr. Craft, one of Roslyn's oldest residents, over eighty years of age, remembers going there as a small boy, with his father, to see a shooting match, when two or three Indians shot out the flame of the candle placed at the extreme end of the small room. In its later history it successfully hid the still of a clever Frenchman who was able to carry on his secret and illegal business, though within a few feet of the public road.

Around the corner, with its back door facing the millpond, is still another old house, where three years ago Mrs. Hannah Townsend died at the age of 103 years. She was delightfully companionable notwithstanding both sight and hearing had grown imperfect as she neared the century mark. To the last, she was cheery, sympathetic, and quaintly philosophic in a most amusing way. She had innumerable interviewers who vainly sought to learn the secret of her long life. She patiently answered questions, and invariably advised her questioners to cultivate placidity of temperament and abstain from all excesses, especially in fretting. She told, with great spirit, of the jolly times the young folks had in her day, when "frills and fashion and useless conventionalities were unknown, and their social pleasures wholesome and sincere."

Long Island air must have wonderful preservative qualities, for there are so many old residents in all of its villages. It is no unusual thing to meet active men and women from eighty

to ninety years of age, and probably more would live to be centenarians, if they could be persuaded to take better care of

themselves when they reach the nineties. Forty years ago Roslyn was the home of a clever literary circle. The poet Bryant at Cedarmere, Parke Godwin at Clover Croft, Richard Storrs Willis at Willowmere, the present home of his daughter, Mrs. Aaron Ward. Chas. A. Dana had a cottage in Roslyn, and there drew to them from the outside world many brilliant men and women, artists, writers, brilliant and versatile literary persons, so that the life here was most charming.

Roslyn life of to-day is distinguished from the past by its lavish living, the pomp and glitter of showy equipages, and the palatial residences where the millionaire owners spend a small portion of the year. Slowly falling into a pitiful decay which it has not been expedent to hinder, and no one has the heart to hasten, is the old Valentine paper mill. When Gen'l Washington stopped in Roslyn for a breakfast, and to rest his horses, he was shown the mill, where its working was interesting as one of the earlier industries, and it is recorded that he so followed the process from start to finish of a sheet of paper, that it was called his work. Until a few years ago the old mill was fulfilling its part in the paper world; one of its last outputs made the foundation for the wedding cake boxes used at Grover Cleveland's wedding. Earlier in its history it supplied the paper for that noteworthy old newsy affair of which Hugh Gaines was editor, and which recorded the doings of the colonial "smart set." A work done in Roslyn worth recording was by the Thursday Afternoon Club, an organization of women who for the most part had summer homes here, and was intended to further matters of public need and local interest. From a fund they collected by entertainments and membership fees, they gave generous contributions for fire wells, apparatus for the public school gymnasium and the erection of a fence on the mill-dam whose pickets prohibited seats for loafers. Roslyn's three public gifts are of unusual distinction, and show the character of its summer residents. Bryant Hall was given to the village at a time when money gifts for such uses were rare, and Mr. Bryant was advised to think well before investing $8,000 in such uncertain securities as village appreciation and care for his benefaction. His faith was in the children, and a future when there would as the population increased naturally draw to the library a larger number of readers and supporters. During the last three years, the number of summer visitors has greatly increased and the

building of the several great houses, in and near Roslyn, has drawn hither a crowd of intelligent mechanics, who were frequent visitors to the Reading Room. The Water Fountain was a memorial gift of Mrs. Ellen Ward, a prominent church woman, whose gifts in New York and Roslyn were numerous and of a noteworthy character. After her death, her children, remembering her interest in and love for Roslyn, gave in her memory the handsome stone clock tower in the triangle facing the Bogart homestead, and with a fine outlook over the Sound. Quiet as Roslyn has always seemed to outsiders, and primitive and inactive, there have been several industries here within the last century, and all successful for the working period of their existence, their closing being due to other reasons than want of support. Of the earlier industries the fulling mills on what is now the Bryant estate, were lucrative and thriving until the transfer of land caused their removal. Their were later a glass factory, and a cabinet shop, which supplied the county with some of its finest specimens of

mahogany sideboards, wardrobes, bureaus and tables of various styles. Later than these was a silk mill. Now the two big lumber yards at the head of the harbor have a rapidly increasing business, furnishing building materials for a widely scattered demand.

Glenwood Cove at the mouth of the Harbor is noted for its oysters. The springs which supply its basins where the oysters are laid before marketing, being supplied with the purest spring water, where there is no contaminating drainage or deposit of any kind. In this small cove, whose areage is less than half a mile, are represented the interests of several oystermen, the value of which is estimated at over a hundred thousand dollars. The season begins later here than elsewhere, and the oysters bring high prices from the fact that they lie in pure water. Sometimes the Cove is so filled with oyster sloops, the speediest craft of their size, that to load them from the big scows, and steer them out from their close quarters in a heavy gale, requires skilled seamanship of no light order. Twenty years ago it was most unusual for the harbor to be kept open for the entire winter. Now, the constant work of the tugs belonging to the four sand works on the west shore of the harbor keeps whatever ice gathers in a broken

condition, so that with the help of the tide this waterway is kept clear for the sailing craft.

From Glenwood Dock, most of the material for the big houses of Wm. C. Whitney, Clarence Mackay, Lloyd Bryce, and others, has been carted across the country, and up hills that make the journey a costly one, even for millionaires.

If the next ten years develop this part of Long Island as the past ten have done, the fact will be well worth chronicling and illustrating.

The house which Bryant bought about forty years ago, was made more attractive outwardly and comfortable within, by the Poet, one of the changes being in the windows, which the Quaker builder had had made high so that the women folks could not look out on the public road as they sat at their sewing. In the large garret, high and roomy, there were many notable gatherings when it was used as a concert hall or theatre for private theatricals. Mrs. Parke Godwin, one of the poet's daughters, had a delightful voice, and with her husband made these rare entertainments most delightful. Mrs. Godwin's character songs are spoken of by the few fortunate enough to have heard them as most charming.

Roslyn is, and has long been, noted for the stately beauty of its fine old trees, and when several years ago, one of its oldest and largest, a giant oak at the lower gate of Cedarmere, was undermined by the springs at its roots, there was such a strong expression of regret in the community that Miss Bryant, at that time the owner of the place, instructed those in charge of the place to give one of its long arms to an old friend and neighbor that it might be made into souvenirs, and sold at the fairs in aid of the Home for Friendless Children, an institution Mr. Bryant helped to found, and in which he was deeply interested. Articles made from the Bryant

oak, are unique, not only in the value of their association, but because they can only be obtained from this source, and for special occasions and are the work of one man, who was a personal friend of the poet's.

Is this a time to be cloudy and sad,
  When our mother Nature laughs around;
When even the deep blue heavens look glad,
  And gladness breathes from the blossoming ground?

There are notes of joy from the hang-bird and wren,
  And the gossip of swallows through all the sky;
The ground-squirrel gayly chirps by his den,
  And the wilding bee hums merrily by.

The clouds are at play in the azure space
  And their shadows at play on the bright green vale,
And here they stretch to the frolic chase,
  And there they roll on the easy gale.

There's a dance of leaves in that aspen bower,
  There's a titter of winds in that beechen tree,
There's a smile on the fruit, and a smile on the flower,
  And a laugh from the brook that runs to the sea.

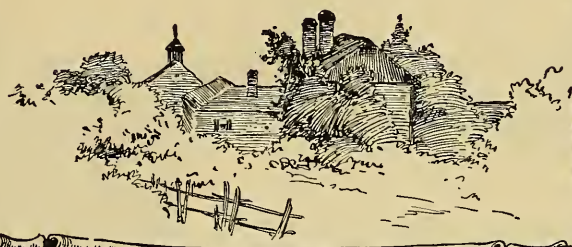
And look at the broad-faced sun, how he smiles
  On the dewy earth that smiles in his ray,
On the leaping waters and gay young isles;
  Ay, look, and he'll smile thy gloom away.

BRYANT.

1902

"Shut from the sunset, sharp the farm roofs show;
But here, upon this height, the straggling hedge
Burns in the wind, and is astir with bees."

Lizette Woodworth Reese.



JUNE

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29	30					

N Moon	F Quar	F Moon	L Quar
6th	12th	20th	28th

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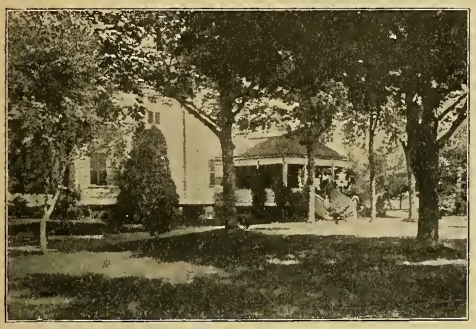
Floyd-Jones.

DAVID RICHARD FLOYD, born 1764, the first to bear the compound name of Floyd-Jones, was the only son of Col. Richard Floyd, of Mastic, Queens Co., fourth of the name, and Arabella, daughter of Judge David Jones, of Fort Neck; who represented Queens Co. in the Assembly for twenty-one years, thirteen of which he was Speaker of the House. William Floyd of a younger branch was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, but both Col.



Floyd and his wife's brother, Judge Thomas Jones, of the Supreme Court, were ardent Tories and suffered much through their loyalty to King George. They were named in the New York Act of Attainder and their large properties, in Suffolk and Queens, were confiscated. Judge Jones' grandfather, whose residence, built on the Massapequa stream in 1692, was the first

brick house known so far east on Long Island, held several important appointments, among them that of "Ranger General of the Island of Nassau," the then legal title of Long Island. His jurisdiction extended from Little Neck Bay on the North, around the coast of the whole Island to Jamaica Bay on the South. In 1770 Fort Neck House was built, on the family property, for Judge Thomas Jones and his wife, the beautiful Anne de Lancey. During the Revolutionary War he was stolen from there and kept a prisoner several months, until exchanged for General Silliman who was held by the British. Judge Jones retired to England, where he died an exile.

The Fort Neck estate, consisting of about 6,000 acres, was afterwards restored to David Richard Floyd, to whose mother Arabella it was entailed, and by a provision of his grandfather's will and by act of Legislature in 1788 he added her name of Jones to his own. His direct descendants still retain much of the property and live in Fort Neck House. On his succession David Richard Floyd-Jones was admonished by his uncle in these stirring words: ". . . . . let me beg of you by your conduct never to disgrace the families of your two grandfathers. Always remember one was first in Queens, the other in Suffolk."

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William Sidney Mount.

WILLIAM Sidney Mount was an artist whose birth place and genius Long Island may well be proud of the honor of claiming. He was born in the old village of Setauket in 1807.

It is interesting to note his perception of the beautiful, of humor and of human nature, so faithfully shown by his pictures, and which was acquired in those early days here on Long Island, quite without the aid of the customary modern "Study in Europe."

His genius was remarkable and natural, and he has preserved for us by his pictures, types of life, and of men, which are all the more valuable as they represent a phase of Long Island life which is fast disappearing. He is buried in Setauket, the village where he was born.

A GUN BOAT.

The above illustration represents one style of sleighs used just after the war of 1812, called *Gun Boats*. One of these is still in existence and is the property of the descendants of the late George I. Rapelye of Newtown, L. I.

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It has more than 3,000,000 members. If you are baptized you are one of them.

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Anyone can have information concerning the Mission, or its outlook, or the people employed, or the cost of maintaining it, at any time by addressing the undersigned.

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Caroline Church, Setauket.

SO NAMED after the English Queen who presented the silver communion service to the parish, was built in 1730 and is the oldest church building now standing in Long Island. From its steeple still swings the weather vane (a Union Jack) which was placed there when the church was erected.

When the united offering of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions of $105.000.00 was laid upon the altar in October, 1901, at the Triennial Convention in San Francisco, the gift of the Long Island Branch, $21.00, was enclosed in an envelope bearing a pen and ink sketch of this quaint old church.

This old house in Setauket, L. I., shown by the illustration, was the home of Long Island's historian, Benjamin F. Thompson. He was born here in 1784. His great-great grandfather was one of the first settlers of the place. He came from Connecticut in 1655, and his wife was a granddaughter of Elder Brewster. It is interesting to know that the first minister in Setauket was her brother, the Rev. Nathaniel Brewster, and between this old house and the "meeting house green" there must have been pleasant intercourse. Benjamin F. Thompson became later a resident of Hempstead. His history of Long Island, published in 1843, is well known.

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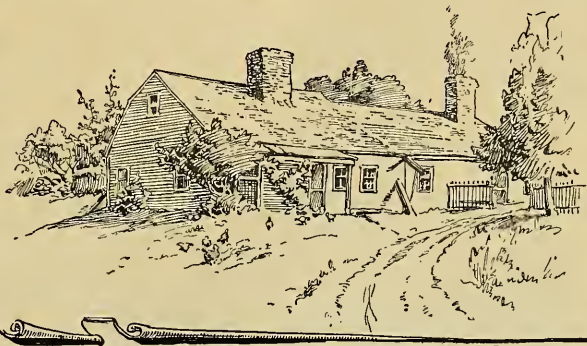
"Green is the grass before that cottage door
As are the meadows skirting Baltic's shore;
Slow smokes the chimney through the lazy air,
As though it did the season's languor share."

Frank E. Anderson.



JULY

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The author of Emancipation has his statue annually flower decked by colored comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, and on the hill beyond the lake stands a tall column in memory of the Maryland troops that took part in the Battle of Long Island.

On the east drive may also be seen a tablet indicating the lines of defence in this battle and the site of the Dongan oak felled to impede the progress of the Hessian troops.

THROUGH THE WOODS.

But 'neath yon crimson tree,
Lover to listening maid might breathe his flame,
Nor mark, within its roseate canopy,
Her blush of maiden shame. *Bryant.*

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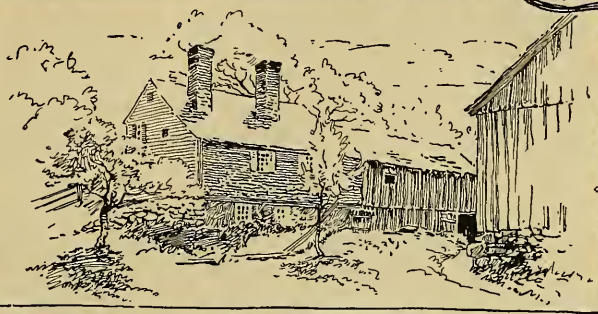
I remember the old cottage in its mossy coat of gray
Standing just above the meadow where the pine woods stretched away.
The low murmur of the summer wind among the linden leaves
And the twitter of the swallows underneath the sloping eaves

Julian S. Cutler.



AUGUST

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17	18	19	20	21	22	23
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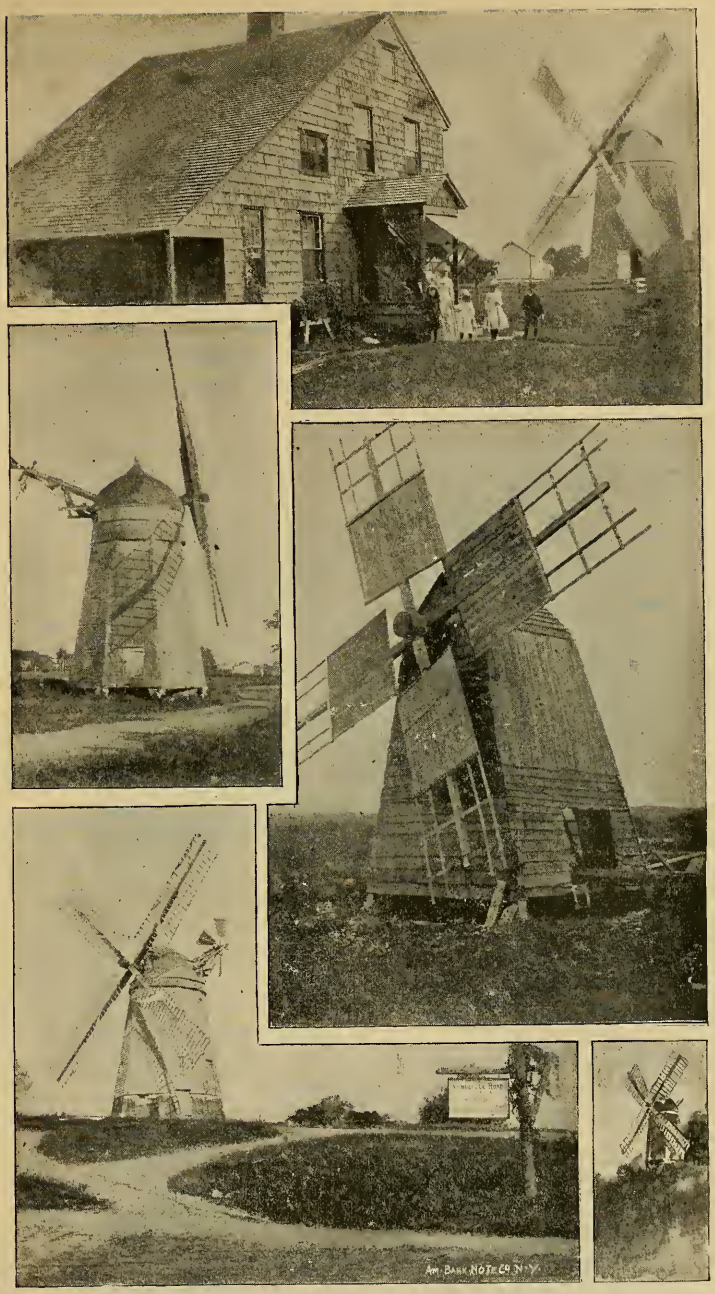

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When our arms are swinging.

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The fine library is one of the attractions of Huntington. Started by one of her daughters, always foremost in good works, it grew, aided by many friends, until now it occupies the picturesque building which is an ornament to the village, and at the same time a memorial to the brave men of the town who fell in the war for the union.

But the crowning pride of the town is in its churches, of which there are seven. St. John's parish is of venerable age. It owes its establishment to the father of Bishop Seabury, who was stationed at Hempstead by the S. P. G. Society of England, and to Bishop Seabury himself, the first bishop of the Church in the United States. The first church building of the parish stood a hundred years, and was replaced in 1862 by

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the present more comely and churchly structure. The old building was used as a barrack by the British at one time during the war, and a circumstance which recalls those days is that a few years ago in felling a cedar tree which stood by the church to make a chest for use in the sacristy, a bullet was discovered imbedded in the trunk of the tree. It was left in the wood of the chest as a memento.

It is also a matter of history that the soldiers stationed in Huntington heated the stones in the cemetery and used them in place of ovens to bake their bread, the loaves often bearing upon them the impress of the lettering from the stones.

The mitre worn by Bishop Seabury is preserved in the library of Trinity College, Hartford, and calls to mind the lines written by Bishop Coxe on the "First Mitre of the West:"

This mitre with its crown of thorn,
  Its cross upon the front;
Not for a proud adorning worn,
  But for the battle's brunt.
Type of the Lord's commission given
  To this our western shore,
The rod of Christ—the key of heaven
  Through one to thousands more:—

* * * * * *

'Tis better than a diadem,
  The crown that Bishop wore,
Whose hand the rod of David's stem
  The furthest westward bore.

Hale's Sacrifice.

Full stern was his doom, but full firmly he died,
No funeral or bier they made him,
Not a kind eye wept, nor a warm heart sighed,
O'er the spot all unknown where they laid him.

He fell in the spring of his early prime,
With his fair hopes all around him;
He died for his birth-land—"a glorious Crime"
E'er the palm of his fame had crowned him.

He fell in her darkness—he lived not to see
The morn of her risen glory;
But the name of the brave, in the hearts of the free,
Shall be twined in her deathless story.

Coventry, 1844. *J. S. Babcock.*

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Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	N Moon 2d	F Quar 9th	F Moon 17th	L Quar 24th

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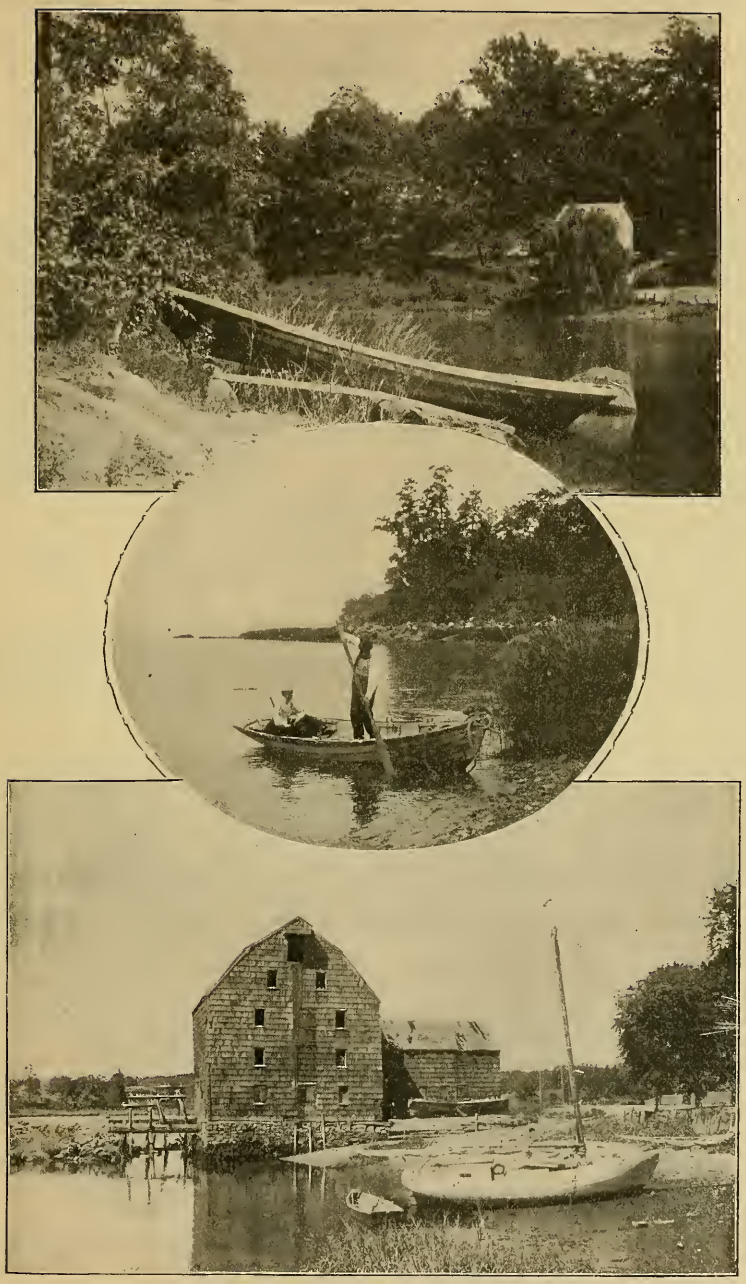

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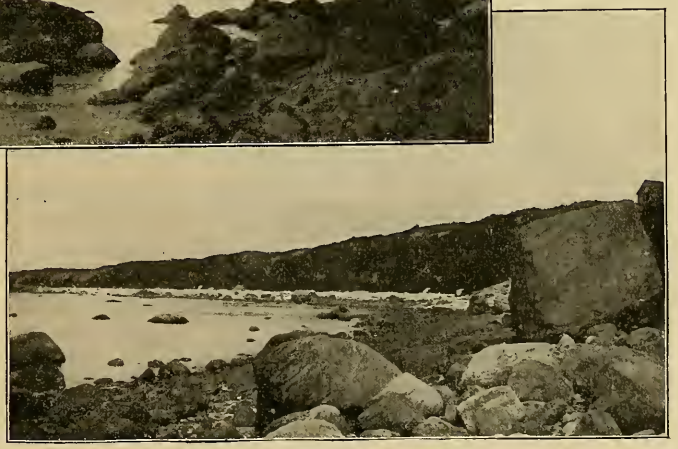
MOORE house, Newtown, Long Island, was built by Samuel Moore about 1666. Enlarged about 1760. It is still owned

and occupied by the family. Here, too, was entertained the Duke of Clarence, afterward King William IV. of England, then a midshipman with Admiral Howe, who visited this country in 1781. General Howe had his headquarters in this house at that time.

John Moore occupied it then. Admiral Howe induced Daniel Sackett Moore, John's youngest son, to go to England with him as midshipman.

The story goes, that the "Duke" and young "Moore" fought for the possession of an apple that fell from a tree, and that Moore got the apple. The Admiral, liking his spirit, got him to go with him.

It is mentioned as a curious coincidence that Queen Victoria's favorite apple was the Newtown pippin.



WHITESTONE, L. I., name for a large white rock that lies off the point where the tides from the Sound and East River meet, was, during the popularity of Dewitt Clinton, known as Clintonville. Here was the home of Francis Lewis, a native of Llandaff, in Wales, the only one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence who was identified by residence with the people of Queens County.

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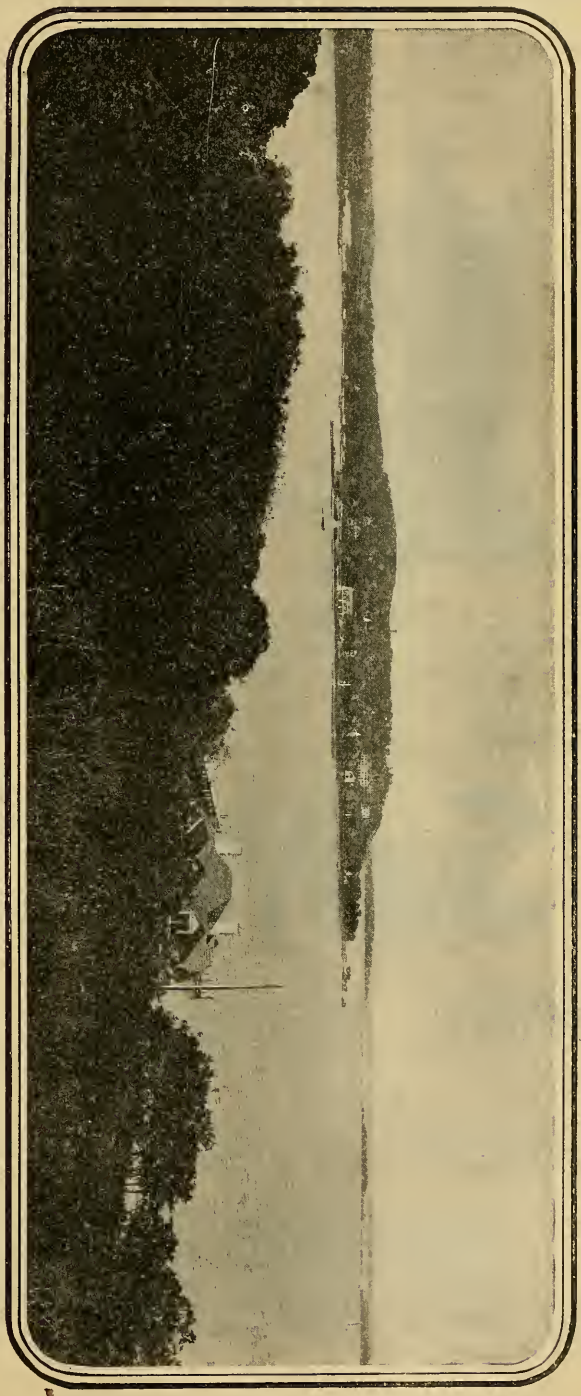
LIKE a child in the arms of its mother, Shelter Island lies in the protecting arms of Long Island; sheltered on the north from the sound and on the south from the ocean. The blue waters of Gardiner's Bay wash its eastern shore, while Noyac and Peconic Bays are on the opposite side.

Dame Nature must have been in one of her most generous moods when she created this island, for surely a more lovely spot is difficult to find. It is eight miles long and four miles wide and the scenery is beautifully diversified; high hills, deep shady glens, long stretches of open, level country, with water views of refreshing beauty meet the eye at every turn. Its outline is very irregular for harbors, bays and creeks indent its coast on every side. It is so far removed from any large city that it is free from the disturbing elements that so often annoy places of closer proximity. Here one can retire at night with a sense of security even with unlocked doors, for tramps and robbers never disturb the peace of this quiet spot.

Hawthorne, in "Mosses from an Old Manse," speaks of how his guests would apparently leave their cares and troubles behind them, as they passed between the stone gate-posts at the entrance to the Manse, and give themselves up to rest. Something of the same spirit takes possession of those who visit this island.



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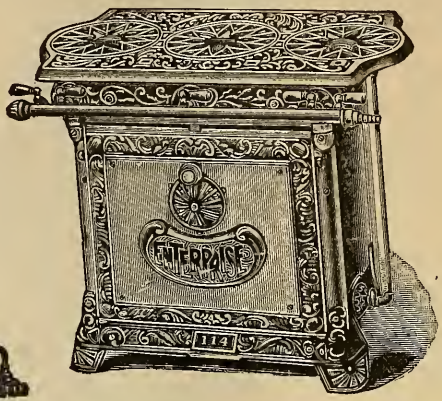

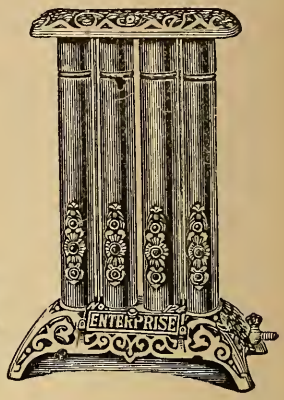

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> "I doubt if on this planet earth,
> There is a place like this,
> So free from care, from toil, from strife,
> So near to perfect bliss."

Captain Sylvester's kindliness won for the island its name in 1652, the Indian one being unpronouncable.

During the trying period of the Revolutionary War its loyalty and devotion to the cause of liberty is of record.

In 1730 six of the twenty men who were the founders of the town were named Hasens, and at "Heartsease" the annual town meetings were held.

Many of the old ledgers and accounts are still in the house, the property being now in the seventh generation of the Hasens family.

Shelter Island furnished three members of the Provincial Congress in 1775–76.

In 1781 at "Oyster Ponds," the present Orient, the widow Delinerance Payne was robbed by the British, who escaped with their booty, dropping, however, her treasured silver tankard, which is carefully preserved by her descendants.

As the British had possession of Long Island from Aug. 17, 1776 to 1783, this devotion to the Colonial Cause cost the people of Shelter Island embarrassment and suffering, being forced to provide whatever was demanded and to swear allegiance to the king.

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"The yellow suns of Autumn fall
Across the orchard and the wood;
The still air echoes every call,
The vine leaves painted on the wall,
And all the Maples drip with blood."

Riverside Magazine.

OCTOBER

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
N Moon 1st-31st	F Quar 9th	F Moon 17th	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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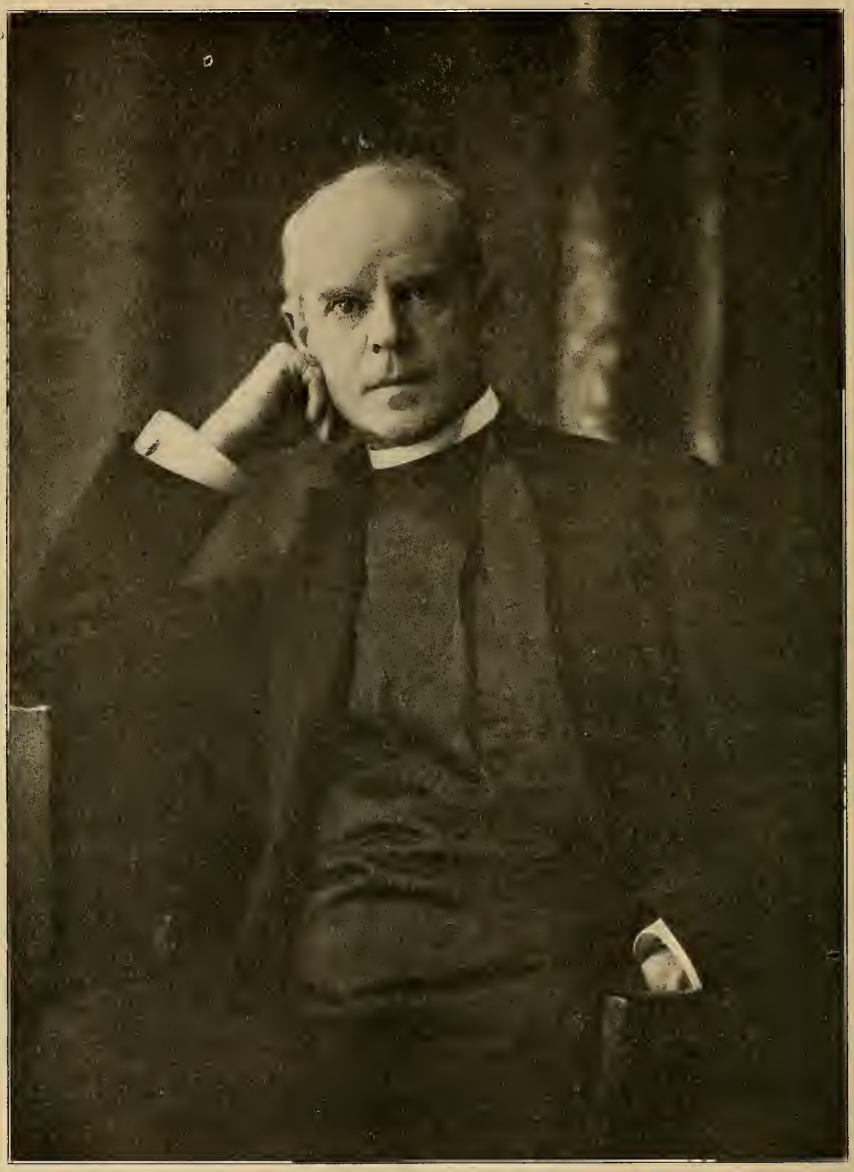

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THE REV. FREDERICK BURGESS, D.D.

BISHOP ELECT OF LONG ISLAND

The Bishop-Elect of Long Island.

THE Rev. Dr. Frederick Burgess, rector of Grace Church on the Heights, Brooklyn, and Bishop-elect of the Diocese of Long Island, is the son of Frederick Burgess, of Providence, where he was born in 1853. His family is one of distinction in the annals of the Church. His uncle, George Burgess, was the first Bishop of Maine, a diocese founded in 1820, and another uncle, Alexander Burgess, was first Bishop of the diocese of Quincy, which was organized in 1878. Dr. Burgess received his early education in his native city and was graduated from Brown University there in 1873. He then studied two years at the General Theological Seminary in New York and afterwards for a year at Oxford. On his return in 1876 he was ordered deacon by Bishop Niles in Grace church, Providence, having been presented for ordination by Dr. Greer, then rector of that parish. In Grace church also he was ordained priest in 1878 by Bishop Clark, having served in the meantime at Mendham, N. J., where, in 1881, he was married to Miss Caroline G. Bartow, daughter of Edgar J. Bartow, who provided the funds for the erection of Holy Trinity church, Brooklyn. After his ordination to the priesthood he was for five years in charge of Grace church, Amherst, Mass., and then for six years at Christ church, Pomfret, Conn. In the summer of 1879, while on his way to Great Neck, L. I., he suffered shipwreck on the "Seawanhaka," which was burned off Ward's Island, near Hell Gate. Twenty-four lives were lost in this disaster, and the terrible experience deepened the natural seriousness of the future bishop's character. At Bala Dr. Burgess remained for seven years; then he went to Christ church, Detroit, where he remained till 1898, when he was called to Brooklyn to the rectorate that he now holds as successor to the Rt. Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster, D. D. Dr. Burgess has been a widower since 1894; he has four sons, Julian Howard, Edgar Bartow, George and Frederick. His rectorates have been signalized by successful work among men, and his power to draw them to the Church. His genius for preaching without notes has added greatly to his influence over men. Clergymen of all parties join in commendation of his administrative ability and feel assured of a united forward movement under his guidance in every department of diocesan work.

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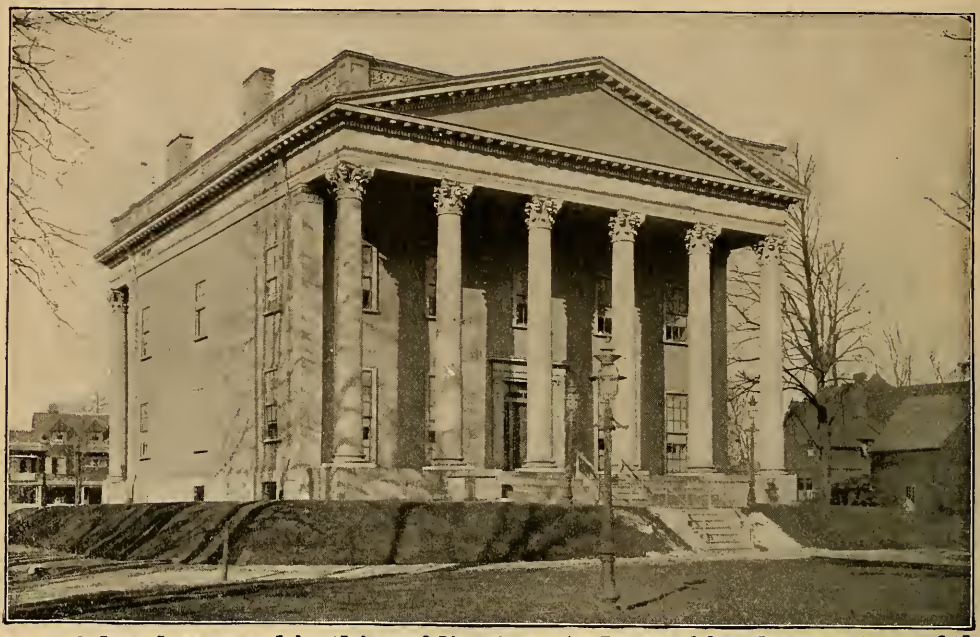
Seal of the Diocese of Long Island.

IN the early days of the diocese the beautiful and highly significant seal, of which a representation may be found on this page, was designed by Rev. Beverley Betts. The heraldic terms may seem rather obscure in their signification, but are here given in the words of the designer: "The elegant and significant coat of arms, 'or, a chevron barry-wavy, argent and azure between three crosses, crosslet fitchy gules,' which was devised by the present writer as episcopal arms of the Diocese of Long Island and as the basis of the corporate seal of the cathedral at Garden City." The shield is of gold and with the crosses is a part of the arms of the MacDonalds, ancestors of William Alexander, Earl of Sterling, first Lord Proprieter of Long Island. The chevron, with barry-wavy lines, blue on silver, is also part of his arms. These tinctures are the well-known Stewart colors, and contain a graceful allusion to the benefactions of Mrs. A. T. Stewart by whom the cathedral at Garden City was founded and endowed. The arrangement of "barry-wavy" is the conventional symbol of "waters" and with the Biblical motto below, "I will set his dominion in the sea," indicates the insular "jurisdiction." The crosses, customary emblems of the Christian religion, are red. The mitre is of gold with lining and bands in red, indicating the episcopal character of the corporation.

Much significance attaches to the jewels of the mitre. Of these the five rubies represent the five wounds of Christ, the three sapphires have reference to the Trinity, and the two emeralds are symbols of the dual nature of Christ, the human and divine. These precious stones were chosen as being especially significant and appropriate from the allusions made to them in the Scriptures:—the ruby suggesting charity, dignity, divine power; the sapphire, constancy, truth and virtue; the emerald, immortality.

"WHAT most people like to talk about is each other; but this is exactly the topic that is so full of peril and so empty of good. If we talked of things instead of persons and pleasantly discussed daily events, art and books, and especially politics, which need not be fought over in a bitter and controversial spirit, but which ought to be full of interest to those who love their country, in the place of clothes and entertainments and novels, our daily life would be education instead of dissipation, and we should insensibly acquire what Lord Beaconsfield described as the highest wisdom in the best way—not from books, but from the lips of men."

Bishop Thorold.



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The Right Reverend Bishop Seabury.

ONE of the most remarkable figures in the history of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country is Samuel Seabury, its first Bishop, whose consecration was surrounded with difficulties incomprehensible in the present period of liberal ideas. Bishop Seabury was one of a family which for five succes-

sive generations has been represented in the ministry by men of enlightenment, the record stretching over 172 years, from 1730 to 1902. The Bishop's father was the Rev. Samuel Seabury, M. A., who from 1743 to 1764 was rector of St. George's Parish at Hempstead, with missions at Oyster Bay and at Huntington. At this period the future Bishop assisted his father as catechist. A dispute having arisen in the vestry at Jamaica between the dissenting element and the churchmen, following the death of the Rev. Thomas Colgan, the former, being in the majority, selected a Presbyterian to succeed the late rector. They presented his name, in accordance with the custom of the period, to Govenor Hardy, the representative of His Britannic Majesty's headship of the Church. This dignitary refused to sanction the minister, as he had no certificate from the Bishop of London, the Diocesan of the Church in the colonies, and as the vestry was stubborn and would present no other name, the Governor finally took the matter into his own hands, and in 1755 gave to the younger Seabury the cure of the parish. That the new minister found this a hard task the annals of the time show. In one of his reports he referred to Flushing as being "the seat of Deism and infidelity," and he complained that not only was the work of conversion difficult, but there was also great backwardness in attending the church, "her services and sacraments," —a complaint that is not unknown at the present day, as witness the recent pastoral letter of the Bishops. At the time of which we write, St. George's Parish, as it was called, consisted of Flushing, Jamaica and Newtown, and the salary of Mr. Seabury for all three amounted apparently to eighty pounds per annum, which was something more than that of the proverbial English curate, who was "passing rich with forty pounds a year." Constant clashing between the church people of Flushing and Newtown, who wanted a rector of their own, and Jamaica at last wore out the patience of Mr. Seabury, and he, in 1765, resigned his charge and moved to Westchester. Great historical events were pending, and the struggle between the colonies and the mother country, which was to end in the independence of the former, was soon proceeding apace. When war broke out, Mr. Seabury took the oath of allegiance to

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the King. He was seized by the patriots and conveyed to Connecticut. After his release, he at times performed the functions of a priest and at the close of the war was elected Bishop of Connecticut.

In order to be consecrated the Bishop next went to England, but there found that he must take the oath of allegiance to the Crown. Of course this was impossible as he was now a citizen of the United States. In this dilemma he appealed to the Church in Scotland. In November, 1783, a letter was sent to the Primus asking this question: "Can consecration be obtained in Scotland for an already dignified and well-vouched American clergyman now in London for the purpose of perpetuating the Episcopal Reformed Church in America,—particularly in Connecticut?" The Primus was favorable to the request; and another Bishop wrote, "The very prospect rejoices me greatly and considering the great depositum committed to us, I do not see how we can account to our great Lord and Master if we neglect an opportunity of promoting his truth and enlarging the borders of His Church." On August 31, 1784, the formal application of Mr. Seabury was received by the non-juring Bishops, as they were called, they having refused to take the oath of William and Mary and being refugees from England on that account. There was a distinctly favorable feeling on the part of the English prelates that this act should be accomplished and thus the American minister was consecrated "Bishop of all America" by the three non-juring prelates, Kilgour, Petrie and Skinner, at Aberdeen, November 14, 1784. Later on at the first general convention of the church at Philadelphia, an address was drawn up and forwarded to the Archbishop of Canterbury seeking for the consecration of a Bishop.

It was favorably received by the two Archbishops and eighteen of the twenty-four English Bishops, and finally an act of Parliament was passed providing for the consecration of American Bishops. Then Dr. Samuel Provoost, rector of Trinity Church, New York, and the Rev. William White, rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia, embarked for London in 1786, and were consecrated at Lambeth Palace. James Madison also was consecrated a Bishop in England, and in 1792 T. J. Glaggett was consecrated in New York City Bishop for the see of Maryland, the consecrators being Bishops Provoost, White, Madison and Seabury. Thus the Episcopacy was perpetuated in this country and the presence of Bishop Seabury prevented a schism which threatened over the question as to the regularity of his consecration at the hands of the Scottish Bishops. It may be stated that Bishop Seabury, after his return from England in 1785, took the rectorship of New London, Connecticut. He died on February 25, 1796.

His son, the Rev. Charles Seabury, became rector of Caroline Church, Setauket, which included missions at Huntington and Islip, from 1814 to 1844. The Rev. Samuel Seabury, son of Charles, was ordained in 1826 at Hallett's Cove, then part of Newtown parish, now known as Astoria, where St. George's Church was organized. He officiated for about seven years in parishes in Brooklyn, Jamaica, Huntington and Oyster Bay, and in Flushing as classical professor at the Muhlenberg Institute. His son, William Jones Seabury, though holding no cure on Long Island, has officiated in many of its parishes. He was baptized at St. John's Church, Cold Spring Harbor, which his mother, a daughter of Major William Jones of that place, helped to found.

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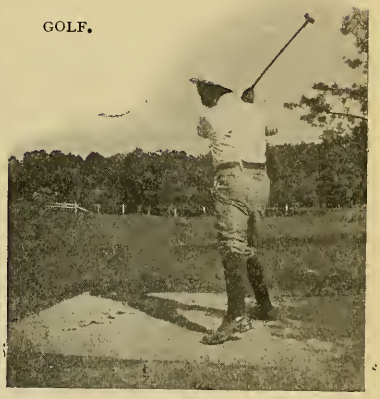

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THE early settlement of Midwout (Flatbush) and New Amersfort (Flatlands) preceded by some years the settlement of the other towns of Kings County. The reasons for this are obvious and simple. The territory which constituted the old town of Brooklyn was rough and rugged and heavily wooded, while in Flatbush and Flatlands there were open savannas, free from stone and timber, which the Indian women had cultivated from time immemorial, and on which were growing hemp, beans, corn, pumpkins and tobacco at the time of the Island's discovery by Hendrick Hudson. The first emigrants came more for trade and barter than for permanent settlement, but with the advent of Walter Van Twiller came agriculturists prepared to remain. After exploring New Amsterdam they came across the East River to explore Nassau, and two of these worthy Burghers were wise enough to see the advantages of the water front, and took possession of the sound, viz.: Capt. Hans Hansen Bergen of the land around the Gowanus Bay, and Jans Jansen de Rapelyea of land around the Wallabout Cove.

The remainder, discovering a well-worn Indian path—near what is now Fulton Ferry—followed it through the woods over Prospect Hill and through the territory of what now constitutes the twenty-ninth and thirty-second Wards of the City of Brooklyn, till it terminates at Canarsie and Bergen's Island, the headquarters of the Canarsie Indians. Along this path they discovered three open savannas, before referred to, and determined to make their first permanent settlement here. There were three of these flats, and the earliest deeds on record from the Indians to Europeans are for the Corlear's Flats, Little Flats and Twiller's Flats, the last deed dated June 6th, 1636. From this time to the period of the American Revolution settlements rapidly increased along this ancient path, the plantations being laid out across it 600 Dutch rods in length, on either side, and 27 Dutch rods in width. There were 48 of these parcels in Flatbush, the number of the original patentees, and choice for them was made by lot. Thus the dwellings were near together for mutual comfort and protection. We can hardly realize that

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Reserve for Unpaid Losses and Claims, = = =	1,089,942 70
Net Surplus, = = =	5,601,815 63
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many of these houses had been erected and occupied more than a hundred years before the American Revolution. Probably one of the oldest, if not the oldest, house still extant in the county, is one in Flatlands, probably built by Jan Martense Schenck about 1650, one of the ancestors of the family of this name. The house was built on the bank of a tide-water creek, navigable to the sea for any ships of that age, and on which later was erected a tide-mill, to which all the surrounding farmers resorted for the grinding of their grain. The mill has disappeared, but the house still stands. It was built with timber evidently hewn from the primeval forests, filled in with brick brought from Holland, and the mantel of the principal room still shows the original Dutch tiles with various pictures from Scripture, almost the only one now left of this curious and most interesting style of ornamentation. The great beams of the ceiling are still in view, and supported on either end by braces shaped from gnarled roots of trees like the braces of a ship. The house was evidently constructed by a ship-carpenter.

THE OLD MILL.

There is much romance connected with this house, but it is probably only romance. Tradition hath it that the builder was a privateer, whose occupation at this time was very profitable, and was considered perfectly honorable. After the bloody and relentless wars waged by Spain against Holland, it is not to be wondered at that reprisals against the rich argosies of Spain were considered right and just by the Dutch. Consequently, fleets of "privateers" were given letters of marque, with full power to capture or destroy any vessel flying the Spanish flag; and tradition says that the owner of this house had many and valuable gems and curious coins taken in this way, hidden within his domain, or buried in the earth around the house.

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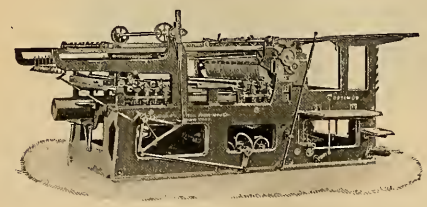

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been exhumed from the soil there, as it has been in many places along the Long Island coast. The most historic, if not the oldest house still standing in Flatbush—thanks to the writer of this article, who had it moved and repaired at considerable expense, rather than destroy it—is "Melrose Hall."

MELROSE HALL.

It was built in 1749 by an Englishman of the name of Lane, and was, for that period, a large and elegant structure, being embellished with gilded cornices, oak-panelled ball-room and library, and wide wainscotted hall. During its occupancy by Lane it is said to have been the scene of many a bacchanalian revel and regal entertainment. After Lane's death the property passed into the possession of Colonel William Axtell, a descendant of Colonel Daniel Axtell, of Cromwell's army. Axtell was a Loyalist—a member of the King's council and a man of considerable wealth. His home, therefore, became the centre of social and military life. Flatbush, in an early day, seems to have been a sort of "Royal Residence" for high officers in military and civil life; for at the time of which we are speaking Colonel Clarkson, then mayor of New York City, as well as other officials, resided here. At the close of the Revolution, Axtell was banished from the country and his property confiscated. In 1784 MELROSE was purchased by Aquila Giles, an American officer, who had married the sister of Mrs. Axtell, and who had been forbidden the house by its former owner, owing to political differences. General Giles lived here until 1809, when the estate was purchased by Bateman Lloyd. Mr. Lloyd was a native of Salem, N. Y., and an officer in the American army. He died here in 1815, and through his heirs the property passed into the hands of James Mowatt in 1836. Here the family of Mr. Mowatt spent five happy years, (see Mrs. Mowatt's Autobiography), when the place was sold to Dudley Seldon in 1841. For some time it was in litigation, and the same being finally settled it was bought by Dr. John Robinson Nov. 1st, 1845. Dr. Robinson and his family lived here until his death which occurred 1879. Dr. Robinson was the last owner who lived in MELROSE HALL, and Mrs. John Metcalfe and family the last tenants. In September of the present year (1883) the property having been purchased by Dr. Bartlett, the original wings were taken down, and the main part of the HALL removed to its present site, where it is to be hoped it will long remain, a landmark of the past, and an attractive feature of MELROSE PARK.

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In her "Autobiography," she says: "There were dark and spacious vaults beneath the kitchens, where it was said English prisoners had been confined; and there was a secret chamber above the great ball-room to which no access could be

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found save by a small window. The neighbors affirmed that a young girl had been purposely starved to death in that chamber, and that her ghost wandered at night about the house. Indeed, this report had gained such credence that nothing could have induced many of the older inhabitants of the village to pass a night beneath the haunted roof. The house stood back from the main road, embowered by magnificent old trees. The property consisted of twenty acres of land in a high state of cultivation. I became so much attached to this place that Mr. Mowatt purchased it for my gratification. We gave the place the name of Melrose, not from any likeness to Melrose Abbey, but on account of the abundance of roses of every description which grew about the place in wonderful luxuriance." Mrs. Mowatt dwells with loving regret upon her happy life at Melrose, and tells in detail of a grand fête which she and her husband gave there forty-seven years ago, for which she wrote a little play—an Oriental romance—she and her sisters taking parts with much success. This was the last of the happy time for her. Immediately after her husband lost everything in an unfortunate speculation and the young wife was obliged to turn her talents to account by going on the stage. She speaks pathetically of her sorrow at being forced to give up Melrose :

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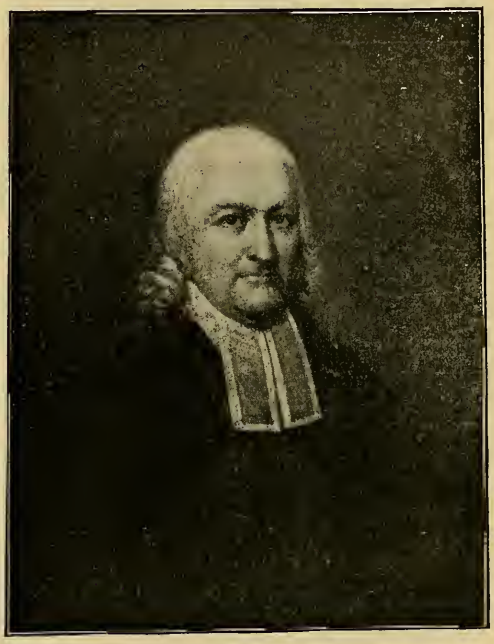
chards beyond, into the lane that ran by the grounds. Then we went to the stables and caressed our ponies, especially Queen Mab, and bade farewell to our dogs and our many pets. Through every room of the house we passed, and with lingering looks of love bade each adieu. My sister was weeping, but I could not shed a tear. I had been full of hope until this moment. But now a solemn sensation came over me and whispered that this farewell was our last, for I should never enter that house again as its mistress. I never did."

Probably the next most historic house in Flatbush has recently been torn down and destroyed, being "The old Bergen House" which stood on the corner of Flatbush Ave. and Ave. A. When the British landed at Bath, Aug. 22nd, 1776, under Gen. Howe, Lord Cornwallis with a portion of the English Army was sent at once to Flatbush. They came up the old New Utrecht road, or what is now known as 18th Ave., to the Little Lane, and so across to the village of Flatbush, and camped mostly between Flatbush Ave. and Coney Island Road, along the line of Ave's A. B. and C. The officers at once took possession of the Bergen House, which at this time was owned and occupied by Mr. David Clarkson. Stiles's "History of Brooklyn," says this house was built by Dominie Freeman, one of the early Dutch clergymen, in 1735, and this David Clarkson was his son-in-law, and so came into possession of the house through his wife.

Mr. Clarkson was evidently a man of some wealth, and, true to the old Dutch custom, had imported a quantity of choice wines which were only used on state occasions, such as at christenings, marriages and funerals, and had stored them away in a dark closet under the roof, known (Dr. Strong's "History of Flatbush") to a son of one of his neighbors, who had a strong leaning both to the British and to the wine, and who divulged to the officers the place of hiding. It was accordingly brought forth and a general carousal followed. Probably the oldest house now standing in the village of Flatbush is the old Duryea House, now a part of the Brooklyn Heights R. R. property. It has no particular historic interest and is fast going to decay. Erasmus Hall next



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space to comment further upon it here. Nearly opposite to Erasmus Hall anciently stood the jail and court house, also the public stocks and whipping post. For many years Flatbush was the County Town, the Courts and Records were held here in fact until 1832, when the jail was burned down, and Brooklyn became the shire town. During the Revolution the British officers living in Flatbush used the Court Room as a ball room, often dancing there. On the next corner north is the venerable Reformed Dutch Church, a building of great historic interest. This building is the third which has stood on this site. The first was erected 1654, twelve years before the erection of any other church on the west end of Long Island. It was probably built of logs, and in the form of a cross, the rear end being used as a residence for the minister. We say probably built of logs, "for on the 9th of February, 1655, Gov. Stuyvesant ordered the inhabitants of Brooklyn and Amersfort who worshipped with the people of Flatbush to assist the people of Midwout in cutting timber to build their house of worship."

In this church the male and female portions of the congregation were separated—the men occupying a continuous seat along the wall, and in times of danger having their weapons of defense standing beside them, while the women and children sat on chairs in the middle of the church.

This church was also, at one time, surrounded by a palisade to better protect the villages from the depredations of Indians and other marauders.

This church was used for worship for about half a century, or until 1698, when the second one was erected on the same site. This new church was built of stone in the form of a parallelogram with a pointed four sided roof, surmounted by a small tower or belfry in which was hung the very bell which still calls to worship in the present edifice. On this bell is inscribed "Presented to the Reformed Dutch Church of Flatbush, by John Vanderbilt." While on its way from Holland to this country the ship which bore it was captured by an English vessel—England and Holland being then at war—and taken to Halifax, and was with difficulty recovered and brought back. But there it has hung for more than two centuries, while generations have come and gone, and long may its gladsome notes call to worship or warn of danger.

The *third*, or present, church was erected on the old site and dedicated to the worship of God in Jan., 1797, so that the second building was in public use about a century, and this one has also been in use a little more than a hundred years. Services were held in the Dutch language until 1792, when English was substituted. Change marks all things earthly. Alas! Alas! that it is so, and that so many of the old landmarks have passed away! Soon they will all have vanished. Just previous to the American Revolution there stood on the south-east corner of Flatbush Ave. and Fenimore St. a large brick dwelling, a fine specimen of the early Dutch architecture, which was burned by the British, with some others, just before the battle of Long Island. It was owned and was the original home of the ancestors of the Lefferts family. Mrs. Vanderbilt, in her "Social History of Flatbush," gives a graphic and pathetic account of the flight of the family and its later return, finding the home and what they cherished most dear only a heap of ashes.

This house, together with the Martense house nearly opposite, was burned by the British because they said that they offered protection and shelter for the American sharp-shooters who picked off their officers.

Parts of the present Lefferts mansion are pre-revolutionary, but there is nothing of historic interest connected with it.

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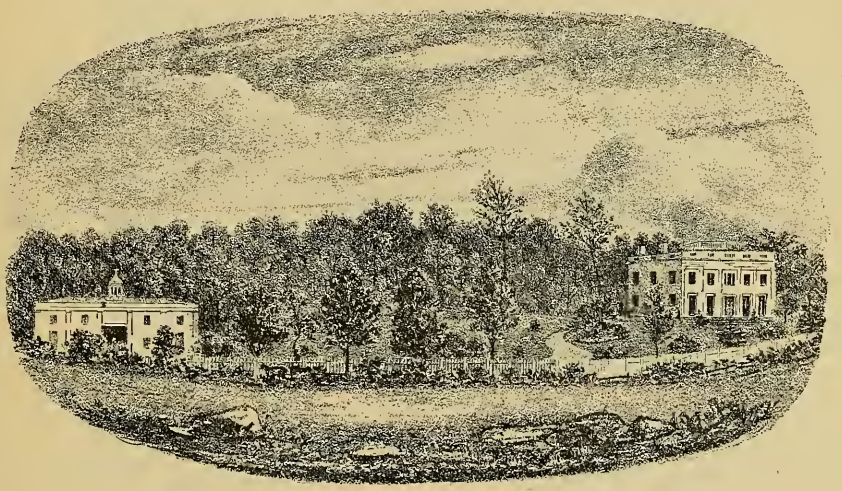
There is one other house in this vicinity of which I will speak, though its inhabitants did not belong to the original settlers, nor has the place any general historic interest; still it has a curious interest and history all its own. I refer to the residence of John A. Willink. During the lifetime of Mr. Willink his house and grounds were the most beautiful and pretentious of any in town. His grounds comprised all the land which now lies between Flatbush Ave. and the Park, from Brighton Beach entrance to Lincoln Road.



WILLINK HOUSE.

The house was large and commodious and stood on a considerable eminence. The grounds were planted with rare trees and shrubs and adorned with paths and fountains; and the whole enclosed by a high and expensive fence, the gates of which were ever closed and locked against friends as well as foes. The family, when I first knew them, consisted of three persons, Mr. and Mrs. Willink and Miss Ludlow, a sister of Mrs. Willink. Mr. Willink was a banker, doing business in New York, the son of a wealthy Holland banker. Mrs. Willink and Miss Ludlow were the granddaughters (Mrs. Vanderbilt, "Social history of Flatbush") of a Mr. and Mrs. Van Horn, a wealthy Hollander of N. Y., who in pre-revolutionary times had spent their summers in Flatbush, one daughter having married Mr. Ludlow. Hence their predilection for Flatbush, which induced Mr. Willink about 1835 to purchase this property and build this house. A more curious family circle was probably never known. They had no amusements, all social converse with neighbors or friends was entirely stopped. Their only companions were hired menials, their horses and dogs.

Mr. Willink was fond of fine horses, and drove in a close coach every day to and from business. It was while returning home one afternoon, that his horses took fright and ran away, and dashing one wheel of the carriage against the post of the old toll-gate, which then stood near the Park entrance, he was so badly injured that he died. From that time the ladies excluded themselves from all society. The

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horses were placed in the stables and never again used in their life time, the mud or blood on the carriage was never removed. Staging that had been put up in the halls for the use of painters was never removed. In fact everything in or about the place was left as it was at Mr. Willink's death, during the life time of the ladies. These ladies had great wealth at their command and sometimes made curious use of it. They greatly sympathized with Bishop Onderdonk in his deposition from the Bishoprick, and used to send him Christmas presents of Prayer Books and Bibles interleaved with hundred dollar bills, and finally erected to his memory an elegant and costly memorial, which still stands in Trinity Church, N. Y.

The Rev. Dr. Vincent, their pastor, also received many and valuable gifts from the same source. These ladies were ardent advocates of temperance, although their cellar and attic contained many bottles of rare wine which were never opened during their life time. To this end they built a large and costly Temperance Hotel at the corner of Flatbush Avenue and Vernon Street and leased it, at a low rent, to the celebrated Boniface John I. Snediker, to be run on strictly temperance principles. It was not a success and for some years the hotel stood idle. By this time the Willink house had become so much out of repair and dilapidated that they concluded to abandon it and take up their abode in the hotel, which they did, and here they lived and died. Mrs. Willink's demise was some three years before that of Miss Ludlow. These must, indeed, have been lonely years to this almost friendless woman. She had no near relations. Her attendants were two distant relatives almost as old as herself, and never shall I forget the ghastly procession which escorted me one dismal night to view the remains of Mrs. Willink, the head mourner carrying in her hand a tallow dip! As Miss Ludlow was now the sole survivor and represented in herself three large fortunes, and was anxious to give largely to benevolent objects, because, as she said, she had no one who cared for her except for what they expected to derive from her estate in which opinion she was probably correct —she was urged to make her will. She accordingly sent for her legal advisor, though

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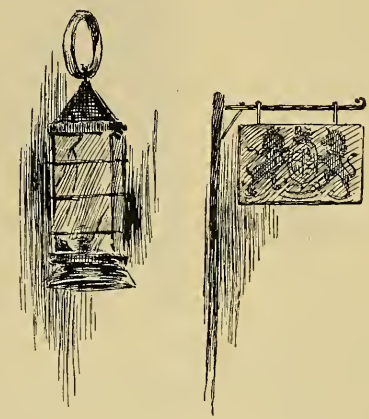
she was almost a lawyer herself, and he presented a draft of what he thought would please her, but she always wanted some minor alteration, and he was asked to come again. On the Saturday night before her death, he again presented the will, which he thought was perfect; still she was not quite satisfied and it was not signed. The following Sunday she was found dead in bed, and so this vast fortune was distributed among distant relations, and nothing went to those benevolent schemes, so dear to her heart. When the Executor came to settle up the estate, a gold dinner set which was known to be among the personal effects could not be found. The vaults of the old Chemical and other banks, of which the estate was a stockholder, were searched in vain, nor was it found until during a public auction of the contents of the attic of the old house was going on, it was discovered hid away in old barrels among a lot of rubbish. What mutations have taken place in the history of this family and in the appearance of the place! The family has ceased to be, and among the living now hardly a memory survives. The hill on which the stately mansion stood has disappeared and its base is furrowed by the Brighton Rail Road, and the house has been removed to Ocean Avenue, and is now used as a hotel. The stables, trees, shrubs and fountains have long since disappeared even from memory.

Beyond this place almost equally as great changes have taken place along what was known as the Valley Grove road on which the old Valley Grove Hotel stood,



in which George Hull, the first Mayor of Brooklyn, was born and which now forms a part of a milk-man's establishment up East N. Y. Avenue. Near here is Battle Pass, where some of the hardest fighting took place during the battle of Long Island. In fact this is all most interesting and historic ground, but we cannot treat of it here. Our paper is already too long.

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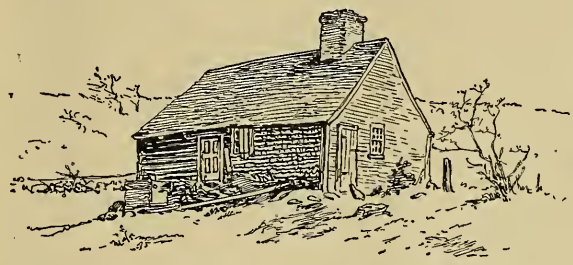
"Whate'er thou lovest best,
E'en that become thou must:
Christ's, if thou lovest Christ,
Dust, if thou lovest dust."

BISHOP HUNTINGTON.

1902

"Deserted now its windows blank
Stare at the passer-by.
And weeds, and grasses stale and rank
In wind-swept chaos lie."
W. M. Rogers.



NOVEMBER

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
F Quar 8th	F Moon 15th	L Quar 22d	N Moon 29th			1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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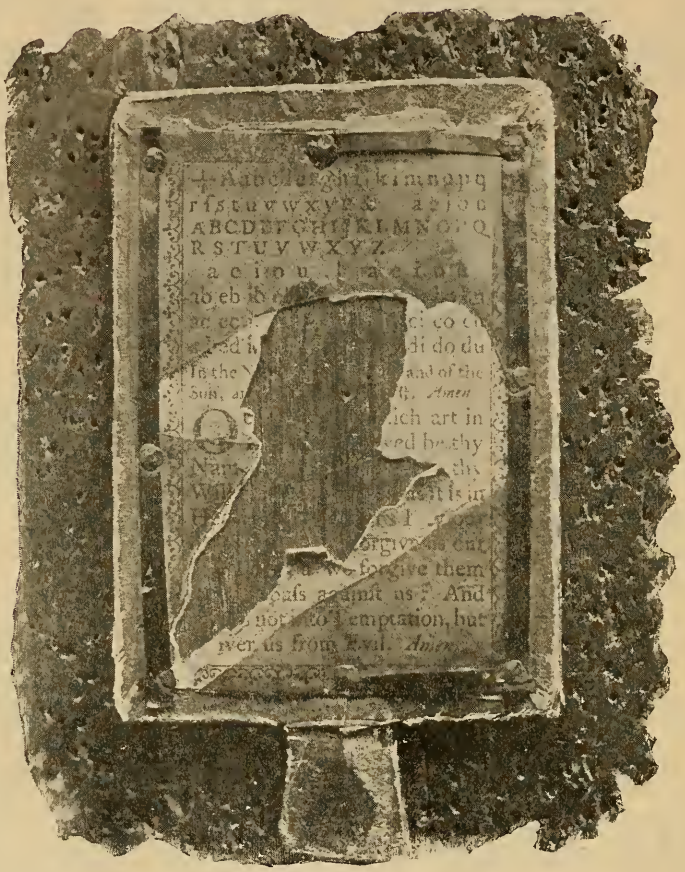
23/30	24	25	26	27	28	29

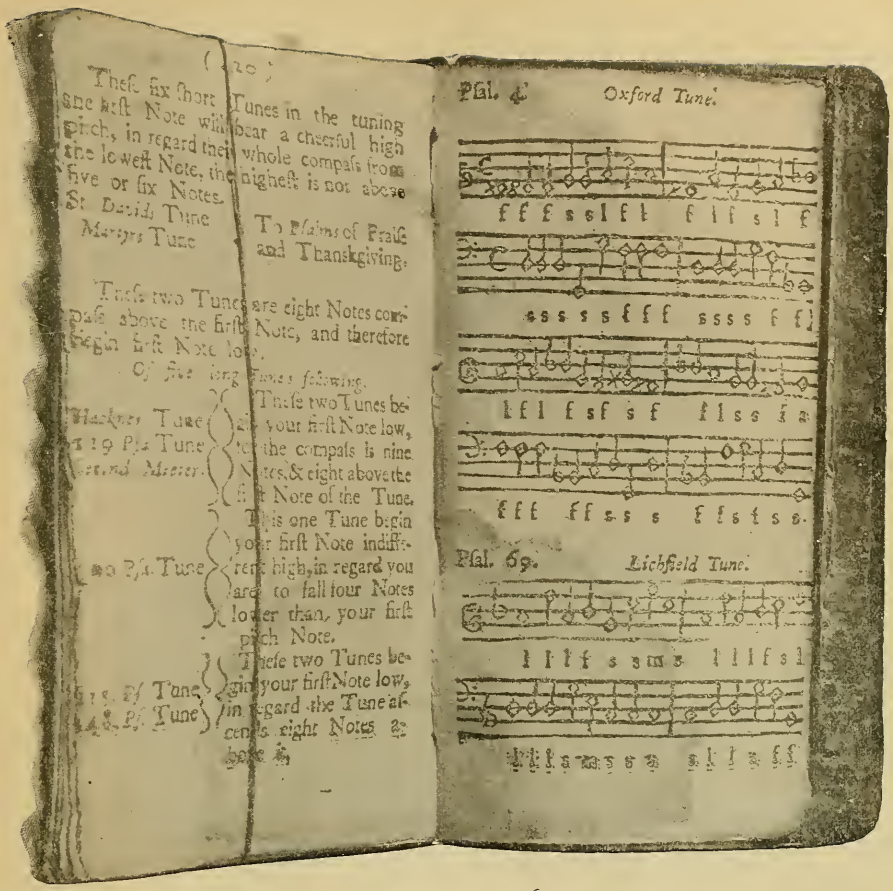
WE are indebted to Alice Morse Earle, author of "Old Time Gardens," "Home Life in Colonial Days," "Stage Coach and Tavern Days," etc., for the following illustrations and memoranda:

This horn book is owned by Miss Grace L. Gordon, Flushing, Long Island. The back has a paper design stamped with red eagle, and is about one hundred and forty years old. Mrs. Earle describes horn books at considerable length, it will be remembered, in her "Child Life in Colonial Days."



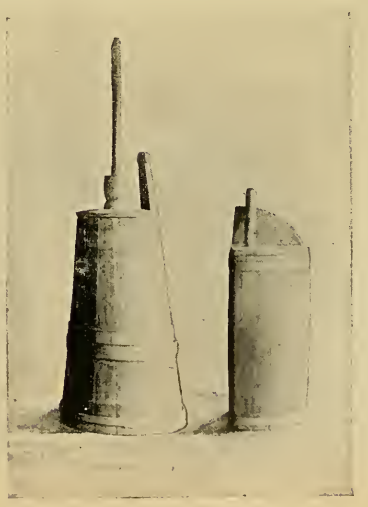
HORN BOOK.

Late in the seventeenth century an Italian bark was wrecked off Shelter Island. From the wreck two Maltese cats floated ashore on a spar, the first known in America, and parents of their charming race here.



OLD PSALM BOOK, 1690.

This quaint old Psalm Book was printed in 1690, and was used in the Puritan Churches throughout New England and Long Island.



The next illustration shows two typical Long Island churns, such as were used in Colonial Days and are still to be found in old garrets.

In 1774 a bull-baiting took place in Brooklyn, on Columbia Heights, corner of Cranberry street, every Thursday afternoon during the summer.

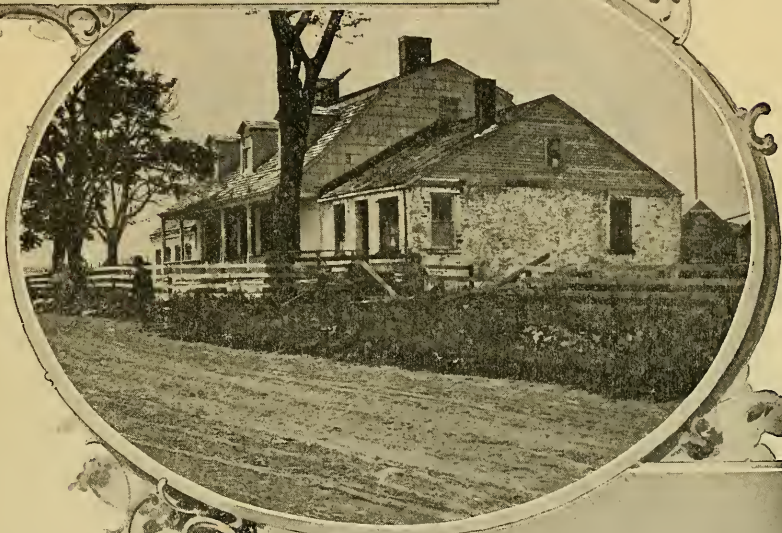
Places of Historical Interest in the Vicinity of Fort Hamilton.

AMONG some of the places of long ago is the old Cortelyou House, just below the fortifications at Fort Hamilton, situated on a small shallow bay where Lord Howe is said to have landed one of his detachments before the Battle of Long Island, and where he is said to have had his headquarters for a time. The U. S. Government acquired the property not long since, and one of the men working on alterations came upon one of those old-time, long muskets. This property was given, by patent, to Jacques Cortelyou by Governor Nicolls and had belonged to the Nayack tribe of Indians. As Cortelyou was supposed to have made the first map of New York City (of which he was Surveyor General) in 1657, and it is supposed also that he lived here right after he made his map, it can easily be imagined that the house was old, but it had been so substantially built that except from actual exposure it was in good condition. The hand-hewn beams and laths looked as if they might last two hundred years more. The view was charming and the house large and must in those days have been imposing, with good sized rooms (large for present style) and two stories and attic. This fine specimen of old stone house was destroyed by fire in the spring of 1901.

The writer has been told that another detachment of Howe's Army landed at what is now foot of 79th Street, Bay Ridge, and that a gentleman whose family has long lived on their property there in digging a foundation not many years ago found a skeleton and by it some buttons which had come from a Hessian uniform.

Several skirmishes seem to have been fought between Prospect Park and these landing places, as tablets attest, one being on the flag pole in front of the old Dutch Church, New Utrecht. The writer read in a series of papers on New Utrecht, published within a few years, that Dutch had been used in the Bee Hive Church (First Church) until the beginning of the 19th Century and that the Communion Service had come from Holland. This service I believe is still in use. To go back to Fort Hamilton: off in the narrows, a short distance from the shore, is old Fort Diamond, renamed in honor of Lafayette, who is said to have danced in its galleries.

During the Civil War it was used as a sort of prison, and several Confederates were there when the War ended. It is no longer of service as a fortification. Farther up the beautiful Shore Road Henry George made a charming home, and about half a mile still farther is the delightfully quaint David Dudley Field house, in whose parlor the first Atlantic Cable is said to have been planned. The view from that room is inspiring enough to fire men to great feats.



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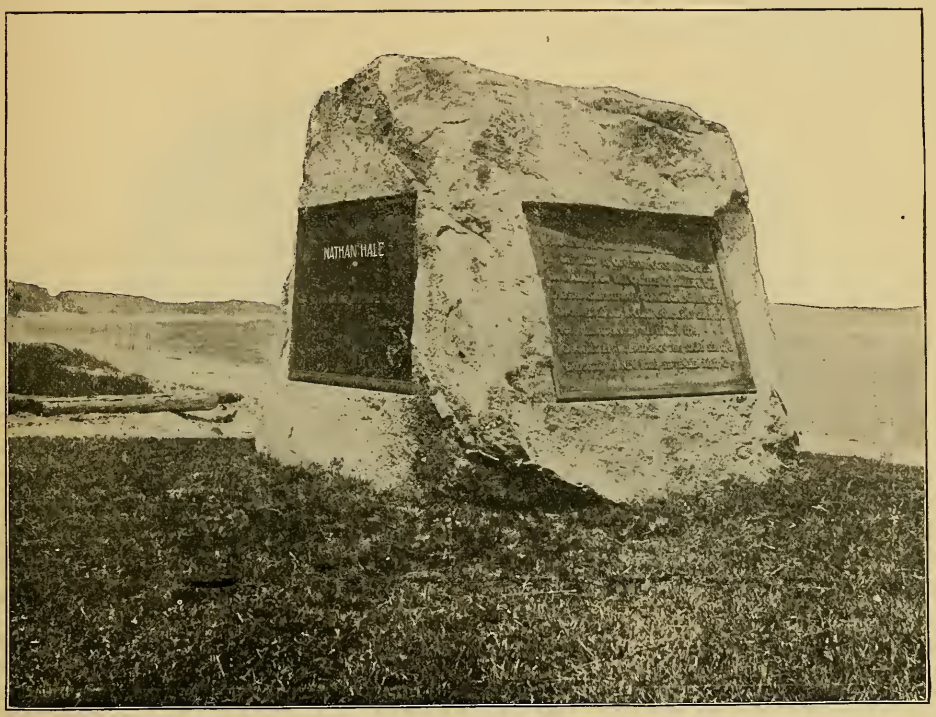
Nathan Hale.

NATHAN Hale, the "Martyr Spy" of the American Revolution, is a type of the highest and purest form of unselfish patriotism. His native state, Connecticut, is proud of her young hero, and Yale College ranks him among her famous alumni. But Long Island, also, claims a share in his glory—and a sad part in the tragic and pathetic story of his immortal deed. After Washington's defeat at the Battle of Long Island, and his masterly retreat to New York, it became necessary to obtain information regarding the British Army on Long Island, and this could only be obtained in one way. Captain Hale, at that time one of Colonel Knowlton's Rangers, heard the appeal in the name of General Washington for the services of a spy. It is known that he earnestly considered the matter before taking the decisive step. In answer to a friend's dissuasion he replied, "I am fully sensible of the consequences of discovery and capture. I wish to be useful, and every kind of service necessary to the public good becomes honorable by being necessary. If the exigencies of my country demand a peculiar service, its claims to perform that service are imperious." These words deserve to be immortalized as truly as his famous dying declaration. After crossing from Norwalk, Connecticut, to Huntington, Long Island, in the disguise of a Dutch schoolmaster, he obtained the necessary information and prepared to return. History says he was seized on Huntington Beach, and the next certain news concerning him was that he



BY COURTESY OF

The Church of The Redeemer, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rev. George Calvert Carter, Rector

was hanged in New York September 22, 1776. Perhaps the execution took place on the very spot where his statue now stands in the City Hall Park. On the authority of a British officer who was present, we know that his last words were—"I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

The foregoing sketch is the contribution of his descendant, MRS. LOUISE HALE MARVIN.

A Collect.

FOR THEM THAT BE CALLED "GENTLEMEN."

ALBEIT, whatsoever is born of flesh is flesh, and all that we receive of our natural parents is earth, dust, ashes and corruption, so that no child of man hath any cause to boast himself of his birth and blood, yet forasmuch as some, by wisdom, godliness, virtue and courage, as men worthy to be superior in a Christian commonwealth; and others, by means of strength, cunning and policy, be advanced above the common sort of people unto wealth, dignities and temporal promotion and have obtained among the people a greater and more excellent name; we most entirely beseech Thee from Whom alone cometh true nobility, to so many as are born of Thee and made Thy sons through faith, whether they be rich or poor, or whatsoever their worldly place or condition, to give to such as these a good spirit that as they be called gentlemen in name so they may show themselves in all their doings, gentle, courteous, loving, pitiful and liberal unto all their brethren, living among them as natural fathers among their children, neither despoiling nor oppressing them, but favoring, helping and cherishing them; not destroyers, but fathers of the community; not enemies to the poor, but aiders, helpers and comforters of them. That when Thou shall call them from this world, having aforetime shown gentleness to others, they may receive the same again at Thy merciful hands, even life everlasting. Through Jesus Christ, our Lord. *Amen.*—[From the Primer, or Book of Private Prayer for all Faithful Christians, set forth by the English Church in the reign of Edward VI.]

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Royal Reminiscences.

(FROM THE HEMPSTEAD INQUIRER, 1875.)

A VALUABLE LETTER FOUND AMONG THE PAPERS OF THE LATE DR. SAMUEL TREDWELL, OF MINEOLA—IT IS FORWARDED TO QUEEN VICTORIA—THE QUEEN'S COURTEOUS ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

A MORE pleasing incident seldom happens than that which we to-day present through the columns of the "Inquirer" to the consideration of our readers.

Having heard that Mrs. Samuel Tredwell, of East Williston, had been the recipient of a friendly token from Queen Victoria, and

believing that the circumstances attending the gift would possess historical value and prove interesting, we have, through the kindness of Mrs. Tredwell, been enabled to get together the facts and correspondence relating to the matter.

The late Samuel Tredwell, M. D., was well known in this part of Long Island and in the neighboring city of New York as a physician and surgeon of eminence and a gentleman of culture and refinement. Some time after his death—which occurred on the 25th day of September, 1873—in looking over some old papers he had left behind him, a letter was found among them, written in 1774 by Mrs. Mary Campbell, then a resident of Philadelphia, to her daughter, Mrs. Rebecca Frazer. In this letter Mrs. Campbell transcribed, for her daughter's edification, all that part of a correspondence she had had with her sister, Miss Planta, who, at that time held the office of governess in the family of George III., which described the royal children under her charge.

Exactly how this letter came into the possession of Dr. Tredwell is not certainly known; but it is presumed to have been handed down to him through his father, who, it is thought, received it directly from Mrs. Frazer herself. But, be this as it may, it was at once seen that the letter possessed much historic interest, especially to the English people, and Mrs. Tredwell decided to send it to Queen Victoria, who is a granddaughter of King George III. She accordingly transmitted it to the Queen, with the following note:

October 25th, 1874.

Queen Victoria:

Dear Madam: I found the enclosed among some papers recently come into my possession. As it is a century old, and gives an account of your grandfather's family, I thought it might be interesting to yourself and children, which must be my apology for sending it.

If, in looking over it, you are pleased to observe how precocious the children were, and how royally they deported themselves, I shall have my reward. You had, my dear madam, my heartfelt sympathy in your great sorrow, and I shall ever rejoice in the happiness and prosperity of yourself and family.

I am with the greatest respect, very truly yours,

(Mrs. Samuel) Amanda Tredwell.

East Williston, Queens Co.,
New York, U. S. A.

The following is the letter of Mrs. Campbell to her daughter, Mrs. Frazer, containing Miss Planta's description of the royal children :

Philadelphia, 1774.

My dear Rebecca : I know you love the King, and in consequence will be pleased to have a description of the six boys and three girls in King George's family, all of them being praised for their beauty and princely gifts. Your aunt says they are all healthy, sensible and good tempered and would attract notice though they were clothed in rags. One more thing common to them all is a very retentive memory. Their dress is as unadorned as their rank will admit. In the day of dress the little swords the boys wear maked me laugh. Imagine yourself little Prince William at eighteen months old in his nurse's arms, with a sword by his side and a chateau bras under his arm. Such was his figure. Their diet is extremely plain and light. I believe they all love me, and I have gained their affections by making their learning as much a play as possible ; by gentleness and steadiness I have brought them not to ask me twice for the same thing. I have put together a set of cards, which contain the history of England, or more properly an idea of it, and have reduced the chronology of England to a game, by which the Princesses are better chronologists than I was three years ago. Princess Elizabeth is now learning the succession of kings, according to their several lines, by them. The Queen did me the honor to say that she would translate them into German.

Pray do not consider me partial, my dear sister, in what I have said ; for indeed I would speak more largely in their praise were I to follow my inclinations.

I have selected the foregoing from Miss Frederica Planta's letter to her sister, (Mrs. Minick), which is not given in this order but intermixed with other subjects.

The letter of Mrs. Tredwell, with the accompanying documents, were received by Her Majesty, and thus gracefully acknowledged :

Buckingham Palace, London,
Jan. 21, 1875.

Madam : The Queen desires me to acknowledge your letter of last October, and the letters you enclosed, which interested Her Majesty greatly, and for which I am to return you Her Majesty's thanks.

The Queen has kept the letters and wishes you to accept in return the framed photograph of Her Majesty, which I have forwarded to be delivered to you per the British Legation at Washington.

I am, your obdt., humble servant,

T. M. Biddulph.

Mrs. (Dr.) Samuel Tredwell.

This letter, which does credit to the Queen's head and heart, was sealed with the royal signet, and the photograph accompanying it was a half length miniature portrait of Her Majesty in a sitting position, admirably executed. The frame is of gilt bronze, with folding doors to enclose the picture, and ornamented by an open-work and beautifully wrought border. Upon the solid back is inscribed the following, designed and engraved by Mr. James H. Whitehouse, of Tiffany & Co., New York and London :

PRESENTED BY
HER MAJESTY, QUEEN VICTORIA,
TO
Mrs. (Dr.) Samuel Tredwell,
Mineola, L. I.

In recognition of the gift of Mrs. Tredwell, of an old family letter, dated 1774, in which is a most interesting description of the children of George the Third, written by their governess, Miss Planta.

1875.

This beautiful and valuable token from the Queen was entirely unexpected by Mrs. Tredwell, who looked only for a simple acknowledgment of her letter. She responded by the following note :

East Williston, Feb. 23rd, 1875.

Queen Victoria :

Dear Madam : I was greatly pleased at the reception of your favor of the 21st ult., to know you were interested in the letter I enclosed to you, and supremely happy at the reception of your beautiful present.

I prize it highly, and will always keep it in remembrance of one who holds my admiration and love.

I am very respectfully yours,

(Mrs. Samuel) Amanda Tredwell.

The memento is, of course, highly prized, and will be carefully preserved in the Tredwell family. It seems to have special significance at this time, when our people are making extensive preparations to celebrate the centennial anniversary of their independence. It awakens memories of the past, and suggests to the mind the severe struggle of our forefathers during the reign of George III., whose authority then extended over this country, the characteristics and graces of whose children Miss Planta's letter so vividly describes.

Fame.

"Fie ! be ashamed that thou desirest fame !
'Tis Fame that charlatans alone befriends.
Employ thy gifts for better ends
Than vainly thus to seek the world's acclaim.
After brief noise goes Fame to his repose ;
The hero and the vagabond are both forgotten ;
The greatest monarchs must their eyelids close,
And every dog insults the place they rot in.
Semiramis ! did she not hold the fate
Of half the world 'twixt war or peace suspended,
And in her dying hour was she not full as great
As when her hand the sceptre first extended ?
Yet scarcely hath she felt the blow
Which Death deals unawares upon her,
When from all sides a thousand libels flow,
Her corpse to cover with complete dishonor.
Who understands what's possible and fit
May win some glory from his generation,
But when a hundred years have heard of it,
No man will further heed thy reputation."

Goethe (*Bayard Taylor's Translation*).

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History of the Long Island Railroad.

PROBABLY no railroad in the United States can present so many interesting features, such consolidation of conflicting, numerous and diversified interests, so many "ups and downs," or so interesting a study of its growth and ultimate splendid development into a strong road, as can the Long Island Railroad.

The original charter read "The Long Island Railroad Co.," and to-day we find this road in the proud and honorable position of being the only railroad in the Empire State that has preserved inviolate its corporate franchise and original charter. The Long Island Railroad was chartered by a special act of the legislature in 1834 and provided for a railroad to be built from a point in or near the village of Greenport, in the County of Suffolk, and extending along the most practical route through or near the centre of Long Island to a point on the water's edge in the village of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and to a point on the water's edge in the village of Williamsburg.

The charter of the first railroad on Long Island was that of the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad, bearing date of 1832. This road ran from the village of Brooklyn to Jamaica.

The charter granted to the Long Island Railroad provided a plan for the absorption of this latter road. The object evidently being to make it an important part of the main road which was extending the entire length of the Island.

During the following two years, 1836–7, the road was extended to Hicksville. Then came the great panic and financial crisis of 1837 which fell heavily upon the Long Island Railroad, and all progress was temporarily suspended. The road was, however, in operation to Hicksville.

No intermediate stations are mentioned and the only fair deduction is that whoever wished to take a train could drive up to some platform (judging the arrival time from the terminal time) and take the train to his destination.

The entire motive power at this date (1837) consisted of three engines, which were named respectively "Ariel," "Postboy" and "Hicksville."

Sometime afterward the "Ariel" and "Postboy" came into collision and were

damaged. The engineer in his report recommended that a new engine be purchased or the number of trips per diem be diminished.

Subsequently the Board of Directors appointed a committee to report on the purchase of a new engine. They reported against such action, but stated that "they could borrow a crank axle and wheel" for temporary use until new ones could be made for the disabled engine.

With such almost limitless motive power as the Long Island Railroad now has at its disposal, one may be pardoned should this recommendation provoke a smile.

In 1840 the State loaned to the Long Island Railroad the sum of $100,000, and the work of construction from Hicksville to Greenport was vigorously resumed. New life and financial ability were brought to bear, and the road was actually completed and opened through to Greenport on the 27th of July, 1844.

Immediately a line of steamers was put in service between Greenport and New London, thus at once constituting a through line for mail and passengers to and from Boston. This was a financial success until an all rail route was completed from New London to New York.

Between 1851–9 the building of a line from Hicksville to Syosset was completed. About this time (1860) Brooklyn had grown to such proportions that much anxiety was caused to the citizens by the steam road which extended down Atlantic Avenue to the South Ferry. Forgetful of all that the railroad had done and was doing for Brooklyn, every effort was made to compel the company to surrender its franchise and a very aggressive compaign was commenced to stop the road from operating steam trains within the city limits. The efforts put forth were successful, and the Long Island Railroad was compelled to build a line from Jamaica to Long Island City. This was a *very, very* costly operation for the company. However, in 1860 the line was opened and the main line of travel consequently diverted to Long Island City.

The Brooklyn and Jamaica railroad from then became an almost unknown and uncared for factor, running as it did from Jamaica to East New York only.

In 1863 the line from Mineola to Glen Cove was commenced and in 1864 it was completed and opened for travel.

During this period, 1850–63, the Flushing Railroad Company was organized and extended from Main Street, Flushing, to the East River at Hunter's Point. The terminus was a point near to the present Long Island Railroad station. Here a long pile dock was built, reaching out over the water for some considerable distance to enable the company to get a sufficient depth of water for their small steamers which plied between Hunter's Point and Fulton Street.

In 1867 the Long Island Railroad was extended from Syosset to Northport.

In 1869 the construction of a line from Manor to Sag Harbor was commenced.

The South Side Railroad was also opened in 1867 and extended from Patchogue to Bushwick, from which point the cars were hauled to the East River at South 8th Street by a dummy engine.

In 1868 the South Side Railroad Company built a road from Valley Stream to Far Rockaway.

In 1869 the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company build a road northward from Valley Stream to Hempstead.

In 1870 the Smithtown and Port Jefferson Railroad Company constructed a line from Port Jefferson to Northport, thus making a through line from New York to Port Jefferson.

In 1870 the Long Island Railroad Co. constructed a road from what is now known as Rockaway Junction, to Far Rockaway, and to this end organized the New York and

Rockaway Railroad Company. This line was ultimately leased to the Long Island Railroad Company.

In 1870 the Long Beach Branch was constructed and opened for traffic.

In 1871 the Rockaway Railroad Company (a company organized by the South Side Railroad,) built a line from Far Rockaway four miles west to the beaches.

In 1876 Mr. Conrad Poppenhusen with a few supporters, who at this time controlled he South Side Railroad and its branches, secured a majority of the stock of the Long Island Railroad, and we now see for the first time in the experience of the Long Island Railroad all the railroads gathered under one central control.

In 1877 Mr. Thomas R. Sharp was appointed Receiver.

In 1879 the leasehold right of the Long Island Railroad in the South Side Railroad was foreclosed, thus once more cutting asunder the consolidation.

During the next year, Mr. Sharp was discharged as Receiver and Mr. Austin Corbin substituted. The road was operated from December 31st, 1880, until October 15th, 1881, under the receivership of Mr. Corbin, at which time the property was restored to the control of the directors.

In 1881 Mr. Corbin built a line from Patchogue to Eastport, thus making a through line from Sag Harbor to New York via Patchogue as well as via Manor.

In 1886 the line from Mineola to Locust Valley was extended to Oyster Bay.

In 1892 an extension was built from Port Jefferson to Wading River, and during the same year the New York Bay Extension was constructed between Garden City and Valley Stream.

In 1893 the Montauk Extension Railroad was organized, and a line from Bridgehampton to Montauk was subsequently constructed and is now operated by the Long Island Railroad.

In September, 1896, Mr. W. H. Baldwin, Jr., was elected President.

In 1897 the Port Washington Extension was opened for traffic. This was closely followed by the construction of an electric car line from Huntington station to Huntington village, and by the operation of an electric car line from Far Rockaway to Rockaway Beach, and by yet another electric car line from Far Rockaway to the ocean at Far Rockaway.

New locomotives and new cars of the most modern and approved type have been added to the rolling stock of the Long Island Railroad, and in the matter of steel rails and roadbeds (including permanent oiling of the latter) much money has been expended.

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AUGUSTUS V. HEELY, Ass't Secretary.
WILLIAM B. CARDOZO, Ass't Secretary.
CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, Ass't Secretary.

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William Waldorf Astor,
D. O. Mills,
Robert F. Ballantine,
Franklin D. Locke,
George F. Baker,
A. G. Agnew,
Charles A. Peabody,
Hugh D. Auchincloss,
James Stillman,
Henry A. C. Taylor,
D. H. King, Jr.,
Robert C. Boyd,
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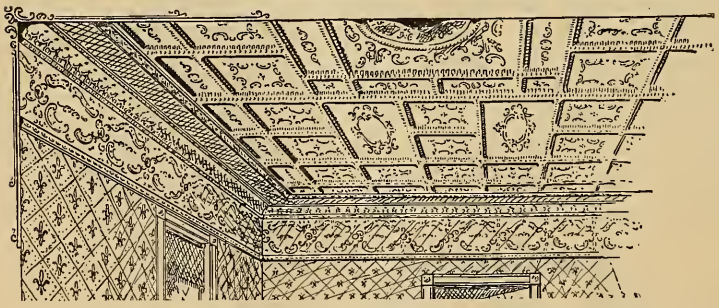
William Rowland,
Edward R. Bacon,
W. S. Bogert,
Edwin S. Marston,
Moses Taylor Pyne,
S. S. Palmer,
Cleveland H. Dodge,
John L. Riker,
Daniel S. Lamont,
Henry Hentz,
H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy,
Archibald D. Russell,
P. A. Valentine.



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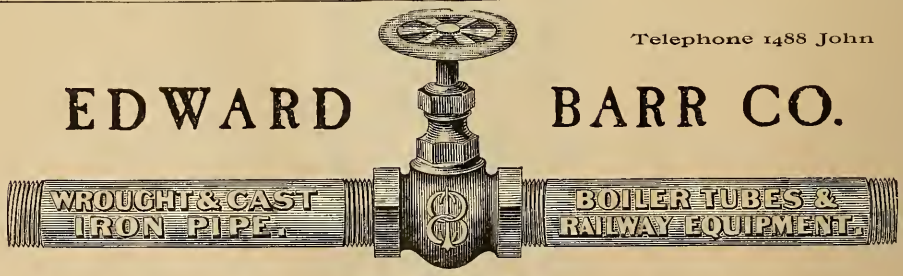

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7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	F Moon 14th	L Quar 21st	N Moon 29th

By permission of Mr. Hollinger and "The Outlook."

HON. SETH LOW, LL.D., MAYOR OF GREATER NEW YORK.

Mayor Seth Low.

O Brooklyn name is better known or more highly respected than that of Low; and it is an especial cause of satisfaction to Brooklynites that a member of this family is now to be chief executive of the great city of which their old town is now an important borough.

The grandfather of the Hon. Seth Low was the first mayor of the old city of Brooklyn. Mr. Low himself was a Brooklyn boy, a graduate of the Polytechnic Collegiate Institute, and at the age of twenty was graduated from Columbia College at the head of his class.

In 1881, at the age of thirty-two, he was elected Mayor of Brooklyn, serving two terms with such success that all succeeding administrations have been compared with the standard which he set.

In 1889 he was elected President of his Alma Mater, Columbia College, which under his management has become Columbia University. He found it in crowded, out-of-date quarters and financially crippled. He has now left it with an entirely new plant and on a most stable basis. The university library building which cost a million dollars was his personal gift.

Mr. Low has always been a friend of labor and has often acted as arbitrator, averting serious strikes.

Readers of Bryce's "American Commonwealth" will recall that the chapters on Municipal Government in this work are from the pen of Mr. Low, and he is considered the highest authority on this subject. As one of the delegates representing the United States at the Peace Congress, held by the leading powers of the earth at the Hague, Mr. Low's reputation has extended beyond the limits of his country, and he is reckoned an authority on the subject of international arbitration.

The administration of the municipal affairs of the City of New York during the next two years constitutes a most serious problem, a greater responsibility than any but a man of the remarkable capacity and experience of Mr. Low would willingly undertake. Nothing but the overwhelming demand of the community could have prevailed on him to recognize that it was his duty to accept the task of governing the most truly Cosmopolitan City in the world.

A Historic Pole.

N the lawn in front of the New Utrecht Reformed Church, on Eighteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, stands the only surviving Liberty Pole on Long Island. An interesting link is this, bringing back the days when our forefathers in all the colonies were stirred by the grand thought of separation from under the harsh government of England, independent existence for each colony, each without foreign dictation the maker of its own laws. All this was embraced in the meaning of the watch-word "Liberty," all this was symbolized by the liberty-cap upon a pole, erected in great numbers by enthusiastic "Sons of Liberty" throughout the land. But few of these old poles now remain. With loving care the citizens of the charming old village of New Utrecht, now part of the Borough of Brooklyn, have preserved their old staff. One of the first occasions which history affords regarding this noble relic is a notable flag-raising in which it played the most conspicuous part in 1783. It was replaced by a second pole in 1834, and again in 1899 a third pole was erected with an elaborate celebration of this unique event.

Church Charity Foundation.

AT THE BEGINNING OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY, 1901, THE CHURCH CHARITY FOUNDATION COMPLETED FIFTY YEARS OF EXISTENCE.

IT has never been forgotten that the Institution owes its origin to a charitable effort undertaken by Mrs. Sarah Richards, Mrs. Henry E. Pierrepont, Mrs. George Hastings, Mrs. Sarah Gracie, and a few other ladies. They were supporting three women by placing them in the care of families; but it was found difficult to secure comfortable homes among strangers. No one was willing to bear with their infirmities and peculiarities for the small compensation then given. This led them to rent a small house on Love Lane in which the women were placed. They were visited daily by the ladies who purchased what was needful for the comfort of their beneficiaries. It was not forgotten to minister to them in spiritual matters, and a theological student, a member of Grace Church, held a weekly service which was most acceptable to the women. This undertaking enlisted an interest beyond themselves which led to the suggestion of an incorporated Society. In January, 1851, a meeting was called at the house of Mrs. Sarah Richards for the consideration of a plan to provide for the care of the aged and the orphan.

The Rev. Dr. Vinton, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Cutler, Mrs. Henry E. Pierrepont, Mrs. George Hastings and Mr. S. N. Burrill, were present. Another meeting was afterwards held at the office of Mr. Conklin Brush, then Mayor of Brooklyn. These preliminary conferences led to the call for a meeting on February 6th, 1851, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, at which proper steps were taken for incorporation. Corporate members were elected. All clergymen having parishes in Kings County to be Managers. It was provided that the corporate members might at any meeting add to their number, and at the annual meetings should elect lay managers; and also elect a Board of Associates. The rules and regulations for the government of the Associates were then drawn up, and were not materially altered for many years. There has always been complete harmony and co-operation between the Board of Managers and the Board of Associates, and it is gratifying to note that the Board of Managers have taken pains, year after year, to express in their Annual Reports their appreciation of the labors of the Board of Associates.

Through all these years the Associates

have striven to discharge every duty. They have, as the rules required, solicited contributions of money and materials for the beneficiaries' support. They have held monthly meetings, the Executive Committee meeting regularly twice a month, and thus prepared themselves for furthering the well-being of the Foundation. All applications for admission have been made to the respective Executive Committees. The investigations of the Sub-Committees have been thorough as to the character of the applicants; as to who had heretofore cared for them, and why such care had ceased. Every precaution was taken to protect the Charity from imposition. Every action was submitted to a Committee of the Managers for approval. 270 aged have been received. 950 children have been cared for. In the Hospital more than 8,000 patients have received treatment. In the Orphanage various industries have been taught both boys and girls. These have all been greatly to the benefit of the children.

The printing department under the superintendency of Mr. J. J. Golder developed beyond expectation. From 1873 to 1889 the receipts for work were $97,466.46. There were disbursed $84,822.98 for presses, engine, type and entire care of sixty children who were graduated as printers. $12,643.48 were transferred to general fund.

The blessed work of the Sisters was inaugurated by Bishop Littlejohn; the candidates were nominated by him, and appointed by the Executive Committees of the Associates. During the years of the Sisters' charge of the Homes and Hospital, the Committees for each house have been their advisors and helpers, encouraging them when disheartened or tried, as these times arise, especially in the management of such homes. The Associates and all interested from the depths of their hearts have and must thank God for His gift of the Sisters. They have brought a blessing on the Charity.

The Bishop of the Diocese, then New York, was vested with visitorial powers and Episcopal supervision. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Wainwright presided 1853; Bishop Potter followed him. On the formation of the Diocese of Long Island the Bishop became the President.

COMPLETE LIST OF OFFICERS OF BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Presidents.

1851—1855.	Rev. Francis Vinton, D.D.
1856—1858.	Rev. Wm. H. Lewis, D.D.
1861—1863.	Rev. Thomas T. Guion, D.D.
1863—	The Rt. Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D.D., LL.D.

Vice-Presidents.

1855—1868.	Rev. Evan M. Johnson, and
1861—1895.	Rev. Samuel M. Haskins, D.D.
1861—1863.	Rt. Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D.D.
1861—1880.	Rev. J. W. Diller.
1880—1895.	Rev. Chas. H. Hall, D.D.
1895—1896.	Rev. Chas. R. Baker, D.D.
1896—	Rev. Reese F. Alsop, D.D.

Second Vice-Presidents.

1894—1895.	Rev. Chas. R. Baker, D.D.
1895—1900.	Rev. Samuel M. Haskins, D.D.
1900—	Rev. Henry C. Swentzel, D.D.

Secretaries.

1850—1852.	Rev. Francis Vinton, D.D. Preliminary meeting.
1852—1861.	Mr. Richard Wood.
1861—1867.	Mr. Alexander V. Blake.
1867—1872.	Mr. Charles Congdon.
1872—1875.	Mr. William Matthews.
1875—1889.	Mr. Carlos A. Butler.

1889—1895.	Mr. N. Pendleton Schenck.
1895—1896.	Mr. Charles F. Squibb.
1896—1897.	Mr. John Hamilton.
1897—1900.	Rev. James Clarence Jones, Ph. D.
1900—	Rev. Bishop Falkner.

Treasurers.

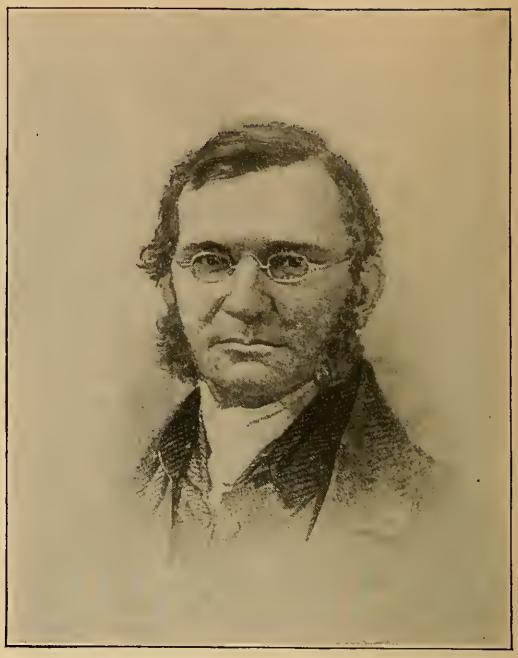
1852—1855.	Mr. William B. Douglas.
1857—1868.	Mr. John C. Smith.
1868—1886.	Mr. Edwin Beers.
1886—1893.	Mr. William Matthews.
1893—1896.	Hon. John A. Nichols.
1896—	Mr. Frank L. Townsend.

The first President of the Associates was Mrs. Richards, the next, Miss Cornelia King, the third, still in office, Mrs. Edwin Beers. All these have given able and unstinted service to the Institutions, the latter from girlhood days on. Mrs. C. A. Beldin has been Vice-President for six years.

There have also been three Secretaries, but the time in office of the first two was brief. Miss Phebe S. Van Nostrand was elected in 1857, and each succeeding year to the present. She was also the virtual founder, and for more than twenty years editor of the monthly paper, the "Helping Hand," and of the Orphans' Press department. No one else has given to the Charity an equal amount of devoted service. This has literally been her life work.

The Pursers of the Associates of longest service were Mrs. Joseph W. Greene, Mrs. Jasper W. Gilbert and Mrs. Edwin Beers. Miss Julia M. Brush, daughter of Mayor Brush, has been Purser for the four years last past.

Of the men and women on these first lists it is believed only one survives. Dr. Vinton continued as President till his removal to New York in 1855. His influence as a Founder was paramount. Bishop Littlejohn in his magnificent address on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the C. C. F. said of Dr. Vinton :



"At the start he was among the few who grasped the Church's whole duty on this side of her life, and he did so with an intensity and fearlessness of conviction which, combined with the logical power and fervid eloquence with which that conviction was enforced, made him for some years the acknowledged champion of the characteristic features of this Charity. As the Rector of Grace Church he first leavened with his own thought and energy the congregation to which he ministered, and then performed the like task upon all the Church life of the time to which he had access. Nor was his influence confined to the defense and propagation of the principles which underlie this work. It extended to the very Charter, Constitution, and Laws which govern us to-day."

In 1856, a plot of ground was purchased on the corner of Albany Avenue and Herkimer Street, containing 23 lots and costing $6,750. Of this $750.00 was paid down. At various times additional land was bought, till now the plot covers about half a block consisting of 60 lots.

It was four years after the first purchase of ground before the first house was completed and real occupancy of the ground

was made. November 25, 1858, is memorable for the laying of the corner-stone of the Home for the Aged and Orphan; Christmas, 1859, for the complete transfer from Carlton Avenue thither; but the Epiphany, January 6, 1860, for the formal opening of the Home. Bishop Horatio Potter conducted the services, Dr. Vinton making the address. Dr. Muhlenberg was present with cordial good wishes for the new enterprise. All hearts were full of joy and hope. No days to come will be greater than that, and "Little Christmas" has always been kept as children's festival day in the Orphan Home.

In successive years the Orphan House was enlarged, a wing being built in 1876 and another in 1884, till its capacity was doubled. When quite full it well accommodates one hundred children.

With every year the cry for a separate house for the Aged grew louder, and in 1871 it was begun and the next year finished. A plain structure of brick with light stone trimmings, four stories high, 150 feet long and 45 wide, it has no waste room, and is well adapted fo its uses. Its capacity, with the wing added in 1890, is about fifty. This is less than was at first estimated, but that is true of each building, and is a usual mistake of builders.

It is a privilege to have observed in not a few here the reward in later days of virtuous lives and the development of finer character under adversity. Short and simple must always be the annals of the poor, but fortitude, mutual helpfulness, constant effort to conserve for best uses the failing energies, these best occupations of old age, have found many illustrators among our dear old folks.

On the eve of St. John the Baptist day, June 23, 1877, the corner-stone of the hospital on the corner of Atlantic and Albany Avenues, was laid. It was five years in building, for Bishop Littlejohn was determined that the money should be raised as fast as the work went on. The walls went up and outwardly the building was nearly complete, but as the Bishop said, it was like "a painted ship upon a painted ocean." In 1882, however, it was done and paid for. It stands 140 feet on Atlantic Avenue, and 90 on Albany, has 5 stories, and with its massive walls of brick and stone, built to stand for ages, is a noble structure, the pearl and cream of the group of buildings that now nearly completes the quadrangle.

THE HELPING HAND.

The monthly Foundation paper was started in February, 1869. The first page had a prospectus, brief mention of the consecration of Bishop Littlejohn on January 27th, and an account of a Christmas festival at St. James' Church, to which our Orphans were invited, and where all received presents. The paper had a precarious existence for two years, and then came, to its great advantage, under control of the Secretary of the Associates, Miss Van Nostrand, who edited it until 1892. Charge of the paper then passed to the Rector of the Foundation. The first number under the new management contained an appreciative review of Miss Van Nostrand's labors.

THE ORDER OF TRAINED NURSES.

This training school, planned in 1851, (when Florence Nightingale was with the sisters at Kaiserworth and Trained Nurses as a separate class were unknown,) was organized in 1896. Miss Grace C. Barnhardt, now Mrs. Loomis L. Langdon, was Supervisor till 1899, when, on her resignation, Miss Mabel Wilson succeeded. Nine have now graduated, and twenty-four are in the school. They receive regular lectures from the Hospital Staff, their Supervisor, and in one department, from Mr. Louis

Pauly, the Secretary. They receive only nominal compensation, and may be sent out to private families or elsewhere at the discretion of the Hospital. The school has passed its trial stage, and is unquestionably the most economical as well as the most efficient system of hospital nursing. At the same time the community is essentially benefitted by the chance to employ nurses so exceptional in character, ability and training as the graduates already sent out.

The Home for the Blind was established 1896. A struggling effort had been made for several years before by a number of ladies to maintain a few blind women in a cottage in Maspeth. The situation was brought to the attention of some members of our Board and of the Associates. To their surprise it was found that in all Long Island there was no home for blind women, no refuge in poverty except the Alms House. An offer was made by a family in Maspeth of free rental of a new double house for the Home in case it were taken over by the Foundation. At a meeting of the Managers a statement of the situation was made and the Home for the Blind became a department of the Foundation. After remaining nearly four years in Maspeth a house was rented at No. 550 Washington Avenue, near Fulton, Brooklyn, for five years, and was occupied by the Home and formally opened on June 20th, 1900. More than half the rental is paid by the family before alluded to, that has also transferred to the Home valuable lots in Mount Olivet Cemetery. In deeding five acres of land at Maspeth to the Diocese of Long Island the same givers have stipulated that all its income shall go perpetually to the Home for the Blind. The Home has also received an endowment of $8,000 from a member of Christ Church, Brooklyn, who is herself afflicted with a weakness of vision, but it remains that more united and energetic effort should be made to secure the small amount necessary for running expenses.

THE NEW BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Board of Managers of the Church Charity Foundation, as Constituted under the new act dated January 21st, 1901, (Act of the Legislature No. 285):

Vice-President, the Rev'd Reese F. Alsop, D.D., 127 Remsen Street. *Second Vice-President*, Rev'd Henry C. Swentzel, D.D., 528 Clinton Avenue. *Treasurer*, Mr. Frank L. Townsend, 10 Hart Street.

Clerical: Rev'd Reese F. Alsop, D.D., Rev'd Frederick Burgess, D.D., Rev'd Samuel D. McConnell, D.D., Rev'd J. Clarence Jones, Ph. D., Rev'd Arthur B. Kinsolving, Rev'd Henry C. Swentzel, D.D., Rev'd Ralph L. Brydges, Rev'd H. D. Waller, Rev'd St. Clair Hester.

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Secretary, the Rev'd Bishop Falkner, Christ Church Rectory, Bay Ridge, N. Y.

November 18, 1868, at the Primary Convention of the Diocese of Long Island, it was resolved, "that this convention commend the Church Charity Foundation to the liberality of the clergy and laity of this Diocese, and recommend that a collection be made in all the churches in its behalf on Quinquagesima or the following Sunday in each year."

The Sheltering Arms Nursery

WAS founded in St. Peter's Parish, Brooklyn, by the rector's wife, Mrs. J. A. Paddock, in April, 1870. The idea was to provide a place where the poor mothers could leave their infants while they were engaged in daily labor. The experiment proved a decided success, and the society gradually enlarged its scope of work until in 1877 it was permanently located at 157 Dean Street, near Hoyt, its present quarters. About seventy infants and small children are now in the institution, nearly one-half of them being county wards.

The present officers are Mrs. Edward E. Britton, President; Mrs. Devine F. Burtis, Vice-President; Miss Kate Britton, Secretary; Mrs. John H. Carr, Asst. Treasurer. The Board of Lady Managers numbers sixty.

Trained Christian Helpers.

About five years ago Rev. Dr. James H. Darlington, of Christ Church, Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, founded The Trained Christian Helpers. Their work consists in the care of the poor and those sick persons who cannot afford a trained nurse. Whenever these workers visit their kindly influence is deeply felt, and much benefit results from their untiring labors.

The institution is in charge of Sister Phoebe Woolley, at No. 1304 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. Telephone, 265 Bedford.

Bequests to the Church Charity Foundation.

FREQUENTLY those engaged in the solemn duty of will-making are anxious to learn of charities to which part of their accumulations can be *safely* bequeathed so that they may feel sure that their good works will be indefinitely continued; these are reminded that here is an institution well organized and capable of efficiently administering such sacred trusts.

Contributions or bequests can be made to the General Endowment Fund or specifically to any one of the several departments.

In the latter case, where the contribution or bequest is sufficient to produce an income equal to the yearly expense of maintenance of an inmate, the donor or his appointee representative is privileged to nominate a beneficiary to the department endowed, subject to the general rules for admission.

For the support of a beneficiary in the Home for the Aged - - - -	$4,000
For the support of an orphan - -	2,500
For the bed of an adult in the Hospital - - - - - - - - -	5,000
For the bed of a child in the Hospital	3,000
For the support of a beneficiary in the Home for the Blind - - -	4,000

Those interested are cordially invited to inspect the several institutions.

Eagle Savings and Loan Company

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Capital and Surplus over ~ ~ ~ ~ $750,000.00

Pays 4 per cent. per annum, July and January, on savings accounts. Pays 5 per cent. per annum, semi-annually, on investment accounts. Pays on monthly accumulative accounts from 2 to 8 per cent. per annum, according to number of months' deposits regularly made. All accounts free of taxation. Beginning at any time. Loans on improved local real estate repayable in 144 monthly payments.

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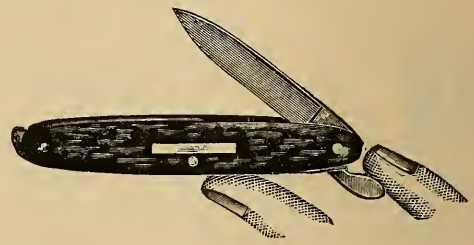

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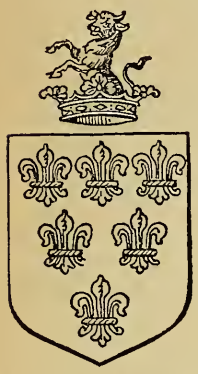
Smith, of Smithtown, "Bull Rider."

THE Township of Smithtown is situated on Long Island Sound, fifty miles from New York City, and comprises a tract of land, twelve miles square, embracing villages and estates, which have been inherited, and handed down from father to son, since the original purchase of the tract, by the Founder and Patentee of Smithtown, Richard Smythe, of Yorkshire, England, known as "Bull Smith," from his having purchased in 1660 as much land as he could compass in one day riding a bull, (those animals being more used in those days than horses). It was a rude way of surveying but answered the purpose!



RICHARD BULL SMYTHE'S COAT OF ARMS, AS COPIED FROM HIS SEAL.

Romance seems inseparably connected with the early annals of Long Island settlement. The only and loved daughter of Wyandant, Grand Sachem of the Long Island Indians, had been taken into captivity by the Narraganset tribe, but, through the exertions of his white friends, she was recovered and restored to her father. The grateful chieftain, in requital for these services, bestowed as a gift the extensive tract of land lying between Nissequogue River, and Stony Brook. The deed was dated July 14th, 1659. Four years later Richard Smythe bought the tract and added to it, by purchase from the Nissequogue Indians, the entire territory now included in the limits of Smithtown.

Richard Smythe, the founder and patentee of Smithtown, also bore the military title of Major. Born in England, coming over with his father, also named Richard, in the beginning of the century, and living to nearly its close, a man of influence, and vigorous life, his whole career shows him to have been full of active enterprise and energy, and foremost among his equals, he was worthy of all his honors. In the records of the town we have the history of all his struggles and triumphs, and that the aspiration of his life seems to have been to be an extensive land holder, and to possess a domain, of which he was to be sole ruler and free from the domination of other jurisdictions, and whose strength of will and tenacity of purpose not only won but held Smithtown, and dying left to posterity an example of a life of constant warfare crowned with success.

A Sonnet.

"Most men know love but as a part of life;
Then hide it in some corner of the breast,
Even from themselves; and only when they rest
In the brief pauses of that daily strife,
Wherewith the world might else be not so rife,
They draw it forth (as one draws forth a toy
To soothe some ardent kiss-exacting boy)
And hold it up to sister, child or wife.
Ah me! Why may not love and life be one?
Why walk we thus alone, when by our side,
Love, like a visible god, might be our guide?
How would the marts grow noble and the street,
Worn like a dungeon floor by weary feet,
Seem like a golden court-way of the sun! *Timrod.*

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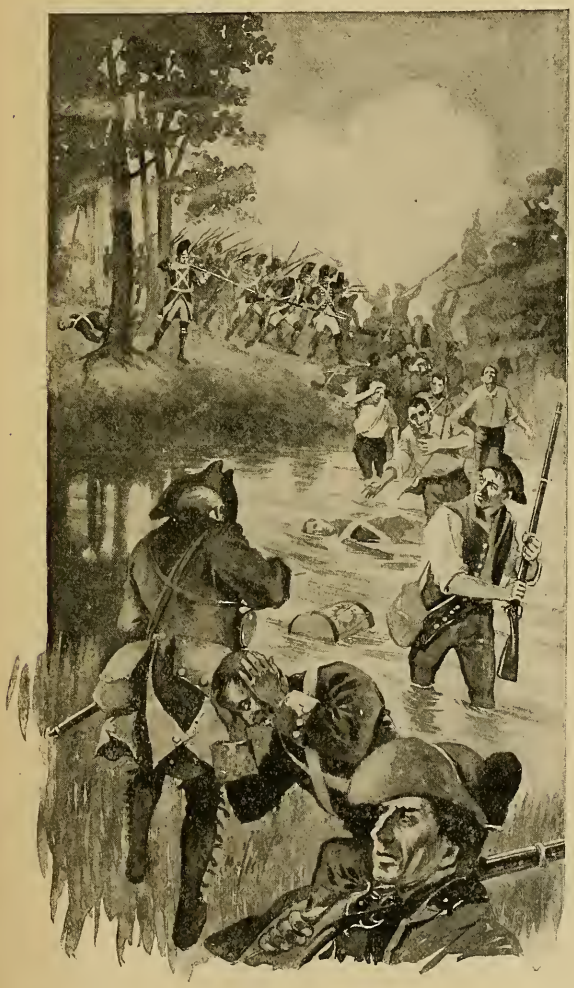
The Battle of Long Island.

AFTER the evacuation of Boston General Sir William Howe sailed to Halifax. On June eleventh, 1776, commenced the expedition of which his objective point was the city of New York.

The importance of this city arose from its location at the mouth of the Hudson River, the main roadway to Canada, and as one of the chief seaports on the Atlantic Coast. The motto of General Howe, "Divide to Conquer," is the clue to his plan of campaign. His scheme involved the seizure of New York City, the dispatch of his fleet up the Hudson River to meet a second army from the north, leading to the absolute isolation of the present New England States from the so-called Middle States, an easy prey when beyond help from the other colonies. He intended at the same time that the Southern Colonies should be attacked, and hoped that the rebellion would thus be speedily crushed.



BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND, AUGUST 26, 1776.

Anticipating these designs Washington hastily erected fortifications at the present Governor's Island, Red Hook Island, Fort Greene, and Brooklyn Heights. His main camp on Long Island was at Brooklyn. Obstructions were placed in the river to prevent the passage of the British fleet.

On June twenty-ninth the British fleet arrived in the Lower Bay. On the ninth of July, Howe's army was landed on Staten Island, where it remained a month and a half, receiving reinforcements almost daily.

The American troops, nominally 27,000 in number, reckoned but 20,000 fighting men fit for duty. Their commander, General Nathaniel Greene, being incapacitated by a fever, General John Sullivan and later General Israel Putnam took command of the Long Island forces. The American lines extended from King's Bridge, Manhattan Island, and from Wallabout Bay to Gowanus Meadow, many miles long.

On August twenty-second, "a magnificent and appalling scene," so the historian, Field, describes it, the British army was transported from Staten Island to a point near the present Fort Hamilton. Washington hurriedly sent reinforcements to Brooklyn, the threatened point of attack.

The British advanced in three columns toward Brooklyn Heights. Major-General Grant with the Highlanders, along the shore of the bay; the Hessians under General De Heister, through the old village of Flatbush; and the right wing under General Clinton, with Lords Percy and Cornwallis, along the road running from Bedford to Jamaica.

The English plan was that the direct attack should be made by the first two columns against General Stirling near the shore, and General Sullivan in the centre, whilst the right wing outflanked the Americans attacking in the rear. The British without difficulty seized the Jamaica road and the village of Bedford, and the retreat of the American forces was almost cut off. Meanwhile the Highlanders had engaged General Stirling's command, and the Hessians were being valiantly withstood by General Sullivan. At the same time the British fleet bombarded the defenses of Red Hook Island on the right flank of General Stirling. In the midst of his defense of the centre General Sullivan learned that the British right flank was in his rear and immediately ordered a retreat. Becoming entangled in the woods, attacked by the English on the one hand, by the Hessians on the other, many of his men were killed and many captured, a few escaping to General Putnam's camp.

In the same fashion the forces under General Stirling were taken unawares and routed, but few managing to escape.

The loss on the American side exceeded 3,000 killed, wounded and prisoners, among the latter being General Sullivan and General Stirling. The English loss, all told, was about 400 men.

The same night the British army encamped within the former American lines, throwing up entrenchments within 600 yards of the enemy's works, opening a bombardment on Fort Putnam. Attacked by a superior force in their front, and their retreat likely to be cut off by the fleet in their rear, the American army was in danger of being bottled up, and a surrender inevitable. At a council of war it was decided by General Washington and his Generals that the evacuation of Long Island must be effected. This was successfully accomplished on the night of June 29th, the troops being withdrawn in small detachments and without confusion or alarm, such as might have made his own soldiers difficult to handle or else have warned the British. The heavy fog which enveloped the East River concealed from the fleet the movements of the American forces, and Long Island fell into the hands of the British, remaining in their control to the end of the war.

A Sketch of Cold Spring Harbor History.

THE Mohawks were the power on this Island, and their chief Wyandance, and later on the young chief, his son, Rioncom, claimed to be grand Sachem of all Long Island tribes, and it was with them the early settlers had to treat. Of the tribes subject to Wyandance, on the North shore, were the Matinecock Indians under Chief Raseocan; their territory extending from Nesaquage (Smithtown) River on the East to Scout's or Cow Bay in Hempstead on the West. Some of the Matinecock Indians were located in Cold Spring, which they called Warwepec, when the first settlements were made. Cold Spring was then as now partly in the town of Huntington and part in Oyster Bay; the dividing line being through the fresh water stream made later into a series of small lakes and the harbor; this system, known as Nachaquatuck River, emptying into Caunseth (Long Island Sound), was known to the English as Cold Spring River.

At this time the Island is said to have been destitute of large timber and the underbrush insignificant, thus making good hunting ground for the Indians and requiring little labor of the whites, who found cattle rearing a most profitable pursuit.

The first purchase of the town of Huntington, 1653, comprised nearly six miles square; the consideration paid to the Indians being :—six coats, six bottles, six hatchets, ten knives, six fathoms of wampum, thirty mules and thirty needles. This part of Long Island was settled principally by English from Connecticut, that colony for many years claiming dominion over Long Island. The early settlers were therefore of Puritan and Quaker origin, old records showing that the Quakers were complained of for making too much noise in meeting. Church of England people did not come to this part of the Island till Revolutionary times.

Of the Indians, their principal settlement in Cold Spring was where the present village of Cold Spring now is; this the whites called Wigwam Swamp. Shell fish, still very abundant in the narbor, furnished, with game, the chief food of the Indians. Their shell heap at "White Wood Point" was still very much in evidence till 1825; the bluff alcove when excavated recently for the residence of Mr. Robert W. deForest, disclosed a quantity of shells and a few arrow-heads.*

The rights of the Indians were always respected by the settlers, and land was purchased and deeded to the town authorities and by them apportioned to the people as they deemed wise. The last Indian deed was executed in 1762, when but three remained in the town to represent their tribe. They were Ned Lane and two squaws, Charity Lane and Bette Squa. The first house in Cold Spring is said to be the one located at the end of Cold Spring village and standing in the angle made by the high-roads to West Neck and Huntington; it is said to be over 250 years old, but of this the compiler has no proof.

In 1660 John Adams, one of Huntington's most prominent citizens, established the first mill at Cold Spring, somewhere in connection with the present lakes. John Robinson received a grant in 1680, but the next year was robbed by the Indians and fled at night with his family to Huntington. A saw-mill was built by John Adams 1682. In 1688 another saw-mill was built by Jonathan Rogers, and 1691 Rogers was to set up a grist mill, the "iron and stonnes of ye ould mill to be granted him." (Town Records.)

At a town meeting, April 1, 1690, "It was voated and consented too that there be laid out sixty acres of land upon ye north side of wigwame swampe, a top on ye hill to bee Reserved for a parsonge lott." According to the late C. R. Street, this tract was held till 1773, when it was sold with the meadows belonging to the church, and the proceeds applied to purchase, in Huntington, of the land on which the parsonage of the First Presbyterian Church is built.

In 1693 Edward Higbee was granted "aleven acares and half of land at Could Spring joining to oyster bay Loyne lying

* In 1840 there was unearthed in this same hill the complete skeletons of two Indians, their dog and complete accoutrements. Two skeletons found a few years ago, further north on the same property, were probably of people who died in the small-pox epidemic of 1771; that spot being near the location of Dr. Gilbert Potter's pest house.

on both sides ye Cuntrey Rod." Also, to Edward Ketchem, "seven acars and a half of Land lying between wigwam swamp and Could Spring by ye harbour sid betwen ye bank and ye hilles joyning to his other land." Also in 1693, was granted to Samuel Ketchem the "Medow being bounded as followeth, on ye South by ye high-way going to oyester bay on ye north with Could Spring harbour on ye west with Could Spring broock on ye east with ye high hill in Commons." The first high-way laid out in the town of Huntington, was in Cold Spring, May 8, 1695. "A highway beginning at the head of ye wigwam swamp six rod. In width upland and so Running by the swampe and Banke side all most to the path of the beach."

In 1695 is granted to William Smith four acres of land, this being the present site of Cold Spring village and the deed therefor, the first formally executed deed of land found in the records of the Town of Huntington.

Of these people we have little record; they are probably resting in the old cemetery at Huntington; many of the tombstones of which were destroyed by Lincoln's men, who camped in and generally desecrated that "God's Acre."

These various properties came shortly into the possession of Samuel Jackson, William Tillots, Thomas Williams, Thomas Dodge, Samuel Rogers, Widow Motte, Thomas Tobias, Joseph Ireland, and nearly the whole of Cold Spring was purchased from them by Benjamin Hauxhurst. Hauxhurst ceased to be the owner before 1763, and this property came into the possession of the sons of Major Thomas Jones of Fort Neck and of Justice John Hewlett III, of East Woods (Woodbury). The latter never lived at Cold Spring; being a devout churchman, he returned to Far Rockaway to live, after the destruction by fire of St. Peter's Church, Woodbury; this occurring a few years after the erection of that church, 1787. His sons located at Cold Spring just after the Revolution.

Descendants of some of the earlier owners still reside in the neighborhood of Huntington and Cold Spring of the names of Rogers, Titus, Dodge, Jackson and others. Apparently, but one of the old families, that of Conkling, remained in Cold Spring proper. Richard Conkling was born the twenty-eighth of January, 1756. He was among the patriots who took refuge in New England. He skirmished against the British at the burning of Danvers, was wounded, taken prisoner and confined in Barbadoz Jail. He was later put on the Admiral's ship, but escaped when in New York Harbor and returned to Cold Spring. Here the British attacked his home, firing through the barred doors. Capt. Conkling stood till his family had escaped to a neighbor's; when he fled through woods and swamp to the shore, where his vessel lay. During the war of 1812 his brother Enoch built a privateer "The Arrow." which the U. S. Government commissioned. She sailed from New York, 1814, and was never again heard from. Capt. Richard Conkling married Mary Barnard of Roanoak Inland and rebuilt his homestead, following the design of his bride's Southern home. This picturesque house was destroyed by fire about three years ago. A son, Richard Montgomery Conkling, was judge of the county court and a very prominent Long Island man of his time.

In the war with France, many Long Island soldiers participated, among those of local interest being Captain Gilbert Potter (the physician of Cold Spring,) Capt. Thomas Williams, who raised companies in Suffolk and Queens Counties, Lieut-Col. Isaac Corsa, Major Nathaniel Woodhull (later the martyred General Woodhull,) Daniel Wright, Richard Hewlett and Elias Hand, Captains.

In the Revolutionary War, the town of Huntington was early with its Declaration of Rights, June 21, 1774. The First or Western Regiment was commanded by Col. William Floyd, Dr. Gilbert Potter was Lieutenant-Colonel, and Jesse Brush a Major. The other regiment was under Col. Josiah Smith. These regiments took part in the Battle of Brooklyn, August 27, 1776, and sharing the defeat, returned to their homes and dispersed. On July 23 the people of the town had burned an effigy of George III, wearing a wooden crown, stuck full of feathers and partly filled with oil and gunpowder. This had made noise enough to reach the ears of Governor Tryon, who in September with a force of 1200 men swept

the Island of cattle, sheep and grain for the British Army; making a later raid, he forced the people to swear allegiance to the king or lose their lives. 119 persons took the oath of "Allegiance and Peacable behavior" before Justice John Hewlett.

In this same month, September, Brigadier-General Oliver Delancy arrived in Huntington and ordered general submission. The own militia were ordered to build a fort at Lloyd's Neck, Cold Spring Harbor. It was called Fort Franklin and was commanded by Col. Richard Hewlett of Delancy's Horse. It is said that some patriots built a fortification across Cold Spring Harbor on Cooper's Bluff. About this time, Nathan Hale was captured at Huntington. The town people were forced by Col. Thompson to build a fort in the midst of their burial ground, Fort Golgotha, and the horsemen stabled their horses in the churches and other edifices sacred to the people, and did all they could to harrass the people. Justice John Hewlett was ordered to seize cattle and other supplies for the British Army; this infuriated the patriots against him and he was compelled to hide in his house at Woodbury. There still is in that homestead, the secret stairs which led through a trap-door, from the second story down to a small room on the ground floor, the only exit or entrance to which is through a concealed door in the parlor china closet. Here the justice hid but was betrayed by a colored man-servant and the tick of his watch. At the close of the war, Col. Richard Hewlett went to New Brunswick where he was Mayor of St. John's for many years; but, his cousin, the justice, remained and was compelled personally to pay for the provisions he had taken for the British Army. About six others of this family were officers in the King's service.

At the close of the war, Cold Spring sprang up as a centre of great business activity and manufacture; becoming quite independent of Huntington. Cloth was made, dyed and a variety of manufactures begun. Richard Conkling established a paper mill in 1782. One mill established in 1791 by "Hewlett Jones & Co.," in connection with their general grain and flour mills, of which there were several on Long Island and one in New York, is still kept in operation, the last of its fellows.

In the early quarter of the eighteen hundreds the "Cold Spring Whaling Co." was put in operation and continued till about 1863. The inside harbor was docked up and the present sand bar, "Major's Beach," was so insignificant, that whaling vessels of considerable draught could then enter the inner harbor. Of the vessels the Tuscarora was always unfortunate. The others were the Monmouth, Splendid, Alice, Huntsville, Sheffield and N. P. Talmage. The company flourished for many years and the whale products were made ready for the market as oil, whale-bone, buttons, etc. One factory, still standing, is used as a lecture-room by the present Biological School, and was on the site of the Fishing Commission building. Many Long Island families had stock in the company of which John H. Jones was president, Walter R. Jones, vice-president. The whalers were principally Kanackers from the Sandwich Islands, and of their boarding-house, "The Stone-Jug," the foundation remains. Cold Spring was not then, as now, an agreeable place of residence, the west side being called "Bung Town." Till 1835 there was no church in Cold Spring. St. John's was then established, February 16, the nucleus of the fund being given by Trinity Church, New York. The building was erected 1836 and consecrated by Bishop Benjamine Onderdonk April 5, 1837. Rev. Isaac Sherwood was the first rector. Previous to this, services were held by itinerate or neighboring ministers of different denominations in the old school-house, in the erection of which General, then President, Washington and his suite assisted, being on their way to spend the night at the Young's Homestead, Oyster Bay Cove.

At the outbreak of the Civil War a company was organized and captained by the late Townsend Jones: this company joined the 102d Regiment New York Volunteers and went to war, with Walter R. Hewlett as Captain; Charles Jayne, 1st Lieutenant; George Walters, 2nd Lieutenant. They were in several large battles and with Sherman in his "March to the Sea."

Cold Spring in 1901 is a place of peace, quiet and family residence. It has a Biological School and the New York Fishery Commission has established a hatchery here.

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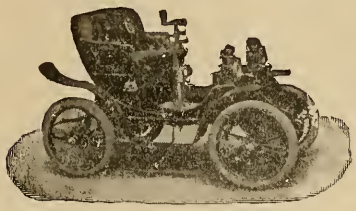

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HOUSE OF ST. GILES THE CRIPPLE

Among charitable purposes the design of the Mission of St. Giles the Cripple is somewhat unique, in that it ministers unto a class of child-sufferers that are but too often neglected, "the maim and the halt." It is a home for the destitute crippled, those neglected and helpless, that otherwise the almshouse with all its deficiencies would swallow up. Sex, color or nationality have no distinction, and the door is always open whenever room is available, there being no formalities or delays in admission.

This noble institution was founded by "Sister Sarah," in 1891. The House is located at No. 419 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, Miss Regina G. Morgan being the House Mother in charge. There is a daily school and kindergarten for those able to attend.

The late Bishop of Long Island was ex-officio President, and blessed its work. The House is open daily (except Sunday) 2 to 4:30 p.m., to visitors, and all calling are welcomed. The conditions are pathetic and will be found intensely interesting. The benefits of the House are not confined to the borough of Brooklyn, but extend as well to all parts of New York City and outlying districts.

Our Doctors.

The following is a list of those physicians who have labored faithfully and well in the care of the sick entrusted to them in St. John's Hospital:

Drs. William M. Swift, Chas. R. Terry, J. W. Henry, Frank Knight, Geo. G. Hopkins, Arnold W. Catlin, J. Hobart Burge, James R. Bird, Jerome Walker, Henry Fairbairn, Wm. Browning, Ernest Palmer, Wm. F. Dudley, Henry T. Hotchkiss, Archibald Murray, Joshua Van Cott, Jr., Warren L. Duffield, Frederick Colton, A. T. Bristow, H. B. Delatour, W. S. Simmons, H. Wallace, W. B. Brinsmade, Eliott Langstaff, Alex. Hutchins, Wm. Gilfillan, Arthur Matthewson, J. N. Freeman, Frank W. Rockwell, Wm. Wallace, John Shaw, Ashley Stowell, Thomas Rochester, Stewart Lewis, Dr. George A. Langstaff, and many Internes too numerous to mention. Some have passed to their eternal rest, others have absorbing duties elsewhere, while the rest are making St. John's a blessing to the community.

Thanks.

In the compilation of this Calendar, thanks are due to the courtesy of

Alice Morse Earle.
Rossiter Johnson.
Thomas McIlvaine.
Mrs. Clapham.
Miss Holden.
Miss Ruth Blydenburgh.
Mrs. Caleb Smith.
Miss Barnadiston.
Miss Phoebe Hewlett.
Mrs. Edward Rossiter.
Mr. Henry Varian.
Mr. F. V. Clark.
Mr. Daniel H. Hanckel.
Rev. Herbert Glover.
Rev. J. Wharton McMullin.
Dr. J. Wilton Brooks.
Dr. Spencer Roche.
B. Meredith Langstaff.
Dr. Homer L. Bartlett.
Mr. Fisher.
Mr. Davenport.
Stewart Doubleday.
Peter McArthur.
Mrs. Augustus Hewlett.
Miss Hopkins.
Miss Van Nostrand.
Mrs. Thorne.
Mrs. Timothy Tredwell.
Mrs. Dan Martin.
Rev. John Manning.
Mrs. Franklin Booth.
The Montague Studio, Brooklyn.
Scharath of Albany.
Hollinger of New York.
The Outlook.
The Long Island Railroad Co.
The Flatbush Trust Co.
The Willett Press.
The Orphans' Press.
Mr. Alexander Humphreys.
Mr. Robert Harrold.
The Church Club.
The Nat'l Photo-Engraving Co.
The Long Island Express.
Sinclair & Valentine.
And our Advertisers.

The Rev. Albert Carrier Bunn, who for so many years was Rector of the Church Charity Foundation, even from far away Savannah has been giving valuable assistance.

We regret that in consequence of the limited amount of space, many valuable articles and important facts were crowded out. We ask for kindly consideration. We have done our best.

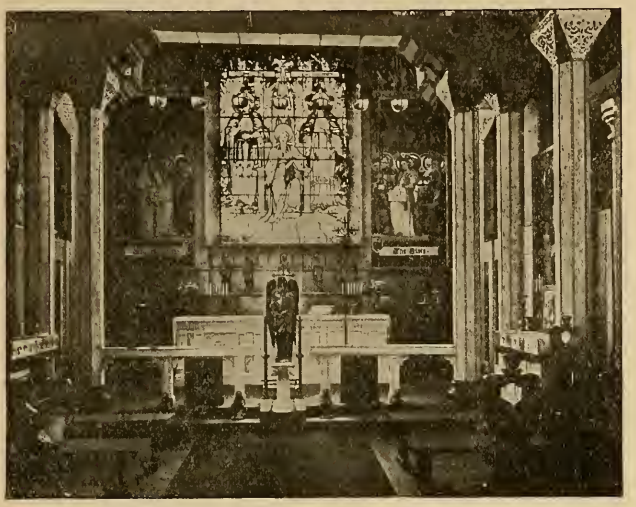
S. J. M. L.
General Director.

December 15th, 1901.

The Artists who have kindly promised to arrange the Tableaux for the Mid-winter Fête are: Daniel Huntington, Joseph W. Boston, Harry C. Edwards, Arthur T. Hill, Harry Roseland.

Dec 21 1901

THE MISSION BUILDING



This Mission Building received the unique compliment of being awarded Three Gold Medals as a comprehensive exhibit. Five other Medals were awarded for various details in their respective classification.

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